هكذا من الاصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 10-3 (50-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (46-39). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp 16-9 (61-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 21-4 (70-39) NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21-7 (70-45). Yesterday's temp. 21-6 (70-43).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 13 S.
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 15 P.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M
Great Britain ..... 15 P.
Greece ..... 18 Drs.
India ..... Rs. 6
Iran ..... 35 Rials
Italy ..... 300 Lire
Israel ..... L.S 3.50
Lebanon 61.35
Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ..... 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ..... 50 K.
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Turkey ..... T.£2
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

No. 28,852 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1975 Established 1887

More Intestinal Bleeding

Franco in Relapse; Condition Is Grave

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Doctors reported tonight that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, had once again taken a turn for the worse and that his condition was "extraordinarily grave."

Persistent stomach bleeding increased and a blood clot in an intestinal vein brought on intestinal paralysis with accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity, the doctors said.

These complications were added to the congestive cardiac insufficiency that had been noted for the past 10 days. According to independent medical opinion, Gen. Franco was once again on the point of death.

Earlier, so much improvement had been reported in Gen. Franco's condition that government officials were reliably reported to have decided to wait until Friday in the hope that he would be lucid enough to sign a document definitively handing over power to Prince Juan Carlos, 37, his designated successor.

The sudden change was dramatized by the medical bulletins issued as of 2 p.m. (1400 GMT) and six-and-one-half hours later. The first bulletin said:

"Spent a quiet night and morning. The fever has disappeared. Blood pressure is normal. Heart beat is stabilized at 80 beats per minute. The signs of congestive cardiac insufficiency have diminished.

"The usual X-ray checkup of the thorax performed by Drs. C. Petrement and J. Corbaton shows obvious improvement. The gastric hemorrhage has not disappeared. Again consulted, Dr. C. Marina Fiol approves the therapeutic measures. The seriousness continues."

At 8:30 p.m. (2135 GMT), the next bulletin read as follow:

"The cardiac condition has not undergone change since the previous bulletin. His general condition has worsened in the past few hours.

"The digestive hemorrhage has increased. Intestinal paralysis with ascites [dropsy] has appeared originated by a thrombosis [blood clotting] in a mesenteric vein. The condition is extraordinarily grave."

Spaniards were advised immediately of the new crisis when a film they were watching on television was broken into for a news bulletin. This unusual procedure, also used on radio, was adopted a few days ago after numerous complaints that the public was not getting enough information. Even so, the doctors attending Gen. Franco have not been allowed to explain the medical bulletins, several of which have been received with skepticism by some of their own colleagues. Last night for example, one report said that the general while bleeding from the stomach, had asked for food.

After the announcement of Gen. Franco's worsening condition, the Archbishop of Zaragoza placed on Gen. Franco's bed a robe said to have belonged to one of Spain's most revered figures, the Virgin of Pilar, the national news agency Cifra said.

"According to one of the doctors who was present, Gen. Franco opened his eyes, kissed the robe and wept," Cifra reported.



United Press International.

SNIPERS—Leftist gunmen searching for targets atop an unfinished Beirut building.



United Press International.

TAKING COVER—Beirut militiamen assigned to escort Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel to parliament come under fire from several directions in Parliament Square.

Foreigners Step Up Exodus

Beirut Fighting Blocks Meeting of Parliament

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (AP).—Moslem and Christian gunmen fought outside Parliament House today, preventing a meeting, as convoys of foreign residents sped to Beirut's international airport for flights out of this country.

Rocket-propelled grenades and machine-gun bursts damaged three of Beirut's most expensive hotels. Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy changed from dress blues into combat fatigues and flak jackets as stray bullets from a nearby combat zone began hitting the embassy building.

[White House officials said today that the situation in Beirut was deteriorating and that the Ford administration was consulting with Lebanese officials to determine what the United States could do to help, UPI reported.

[Asked if the White House had received any request for the United States to send troops into Lebanon to help the government there, as the late President Dwight Eisenhower did in 1958, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen replied, "I have heard of no such request."]

Fights between rightist Christian militiamen and leftist Moslems led by Palestinian guerrillas were reported in 14 Beirut districts, as Premier Rashid Karami announced another cease-fire bid.

Mr. Karami formed a nine-member security group and said that it would meet nonstop in his office until it came up with effective measures to end the civil strife in Lebanon permanently.

All Groups Involved

The group represents all leftist, rightist and religious groups involved in the intercommunal fighting.

But a number of previous cease-fire commissions and national reconciliation committees have failed to end the fighting, which has slowly paralyzed government, commerce and basic public services in this country of 3 million inhabitants.

The gun battle outside the parliament building prevented Lebanon's 99-member National Assembly from meeting to discuss the crisis. Deputies had to be evacuated in armored cars.

Witnesses said that several vehicles filled with Moslem gunmen drove past the parliament building just before the meeting started, shouting insults at the deputies.

Bodyguards of Christian Phalange leader Pierre Gemayel opened fire on the Moslems and a gunman on each side was killed before the shooting stopped.

House speaker Kamel Assad said that another meeting of parliament was scheduled for Thursday morning to give deputies time to reach the building safely.

Beirut radio announced that most streets in the capital were swept by machine-gun fire, sniping and bombing attacks, in addition to mortar and rocket duels in the city and on its outskirts.

Appeals to stop shooting at ambulances and fire engines are not being heeded by the warring factions.

The continuous fighting made it impossible to accurately count casualties, but officials said that 17 persons were killed and more than 20 wounded in a Moslem area, when it came under shellfire. They estimated that 120 persons died yesterday.

Army troops and Lebanon's paramilitary security forces maintained a presence on the airport road and two seaside suburbs *untouched* by the fighting so far —the last visible signs of shrinking government control in Beirut.

Foreign residents have been evacuating Lebanon since intercommunal fighting began last April, but the departures increased sharply as embassies advised all dependents and nonessential personnel to leave.

Embassy Shuttered

Steel shutters were lowered over the windows of the U.S. Embassy and Marine guards manned the entrance with automatic rifles and shotguns.

Several hundred yards away in *the Moslem quarter of Ain* Mreisse, Lebanese gunmen and Palestinian guerrillas crouched behind street barricades and traded shots with Phalangist snipers.

Large numbers of Palestinian guerrillas have overtly joined the conflict, providing leadership and heavy-weapons experience to Moslem groups.

Before the fighting increased last weekend, only leftist guerrilla groups had participated on the Moslem side while the larger groups of Palestinians like el-Fatah and the Syrian-backed Saiqa professed neutrality and tried to enforce several abortive cease-fires.

Now Fatah and Saiqa guerrillas are actively leading Lebanese leftists and Moslems.

Palestinian guerrilla sources said that they hope their added firepower will force Christian militiamen to negotiate unconditionally for peace.

Informants said that Abu Iyad, el-Fatah's second in command after Yassir Arafat, was personally supervising Moslem assaults on Christian neighborhoods.

When Beirut's Top Hotel Succumbs to the War

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (WP).—The Dutch ambassador is still around to recall the style and class that made the seaside Hotel St. Georges perhaps the most prestigious hostelry in the Middle East.

But the signs of changing times abound—starting just outside with the red Chevrolet pickup truck and the .50-caliber machine gun mounted on its rear.

Inside, the weary staff—a mere dozen compared to the full complement of 235—is begining to show signs of fatigue and tension.

But they have learned to function in disaster. After all, the rooms do cost $75 a night. Because of the fighting, many of the staff have not seen their families for weeks, and now, the shooting has crept up to the hotel's very door.

They are a red-eyed crew after two sleepless nights.

The expensive leather couches in the ground floor lobby now are occupied by Christian militiamen of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's private army, who call themselves Tigers. They arrived unannounced yesterday afternoon.

The Tigers find little trouble sleeping through the frequent small-arms fire and even the explosion of rockets just outside the hotel.

Wooden boxes of ammunition for the Tigers' automatic rifles —U.S.-built M-16s and Soviet-manufactured AK-47s—now litter the lobby's marble floor and Persian rugs.

About a platoon of Tigers man the hotel and its immediate environs. They have set up heavy machine guns and other equipment on the roof overlooking the Mediterranean Sea and a good part of the Moslem-dominated neighborhood of Ain Mreisse, where the local Moslem militia is dug in.

From time to time, an army armored personnel carrier clanks up. Its crew stops to chat with the Tigers and then it goes on about its appointed rounds as an ineffective symbol of absent government authority.

The Dutch envoy is amused by the sense of protocol displayed by the leftist gunmen, who last weekend occupied the building housing his embassy. They telephoned to ask if he could send someone with a key to open the chancery because they wanted to use the balcony to hang out a banner honoring the memory of one of their leaders killed in the fighting.

Such is the small talk at the St. Georges.

An armored car comes by with a fine leather suitcase lashed on its topside just behind the cannon turret.

The hotel director said, "Probably, we'll have to close down Wednesday—we're running out of food and the staff is exhausted."

Juan Carlos' Role Disputed

Spain's Principal Opposition Split on Issue of Succession

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Two major opposition groups in Spain —one basically Socialist and the other basically Communist—are preparing joint action in an effort to assure that what the Socialists call a "new, democratic Spain" will follow the end of the Franco regime. But they are divided on the key issue of whether to reject from the start a transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

The Socialists would give the prince a chance as king, but the Communists want an immediate provisional government and perhaps a referendum on the issue of a monarchy or a republic.

One of the leaders involved said the plan now was to issue a joint statement at a news conference, with photographers and television, "regardless of the consequences," after Gen. Franco's death. All parties except the regime's National Movement are illegal.

The Spanish Socialist Workers party (PSOE) is beginning to make plans for its fourth party congress since the war.

The other three were held in France, and on each occasion, said the party's burly 33-year-old leader, Felipe Gonzalez, "we told each other . . . next time in Madrid. I think now it will be in Madrid."

The PSOE, as a major party in the "Democratic Convergence," is holding intensive, but secret, meetings with the parties of the "Democratic Junta," led by the Communists. The junta and the Convergence group are the most important opposition factions.

Two sets of difficulties plague them, both symptomatic of the way things are now in Spain. First, there is the transfer of power to the prince, who has been designated by the critically Ill Generalissimo Francisco Franco as his successor.

The Communists have made their opposition to this the first point on their list, which also requires full amnesty for political prisoners, freedom for all political parties and labor unions, and a provisional government that would "guarantee" constitutional procedures, including elections in 12 to 18 months and possibly a referendum on the issue of a monarchy or a republic.

The Socialists are prepared to give the prince a chance as king, a change from their earlier stand but one that probably comes closer to the feelings of most Spaniards, who see no other peaceful way out of the acute problem of transition after nearly two generations of authoritarian rule.

The second difficulty is that both of the leading opposition groups have been increasingly harassed by the police in the last few days. Two Seville professors belonging to the PSOE were arrested last week, "only because they are members of the party," Mr. Gonzalez said.

The question of who gets government power now is a secondary issue, he said. "The real question is how the people and the country enter the provisional period, whether there is an attempt to control and limit the democratization or give it full play to all who accept to abide by it.

"Any attempt to control it won't smooth things, it will destabilize the country. Then there would be popular pressure to open the whole democratic process and they will have to try to repress the momentum. That would destroy the chances of stability."

U.S. Forces Quit Fourth Thai Base

BANGKOK, Oct. 28 (AP).—The U.S. flag was lowered for the last time yesterday at Nakhon Phanom Air Force Base, marking another step in the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand.

The base, strategically located on the Laotian border in northeastern Thailand, is the fourth major air base from which U.S. forces have departed since September, 1973.

U.S. troops in Thailand, which now number fewer than 16,500, are still stationed at air bases in Udorn, Korat and Utapao. All are scheduled to leave by March under a U.S.-Thai agreement.

By Moroccans, Mauritanians

Sahara Partition Plan Is Proposed

MARRAKESH, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Morocco and Mauritania dispatched high-level delegations to Madrid today for what Moroccan government officials described as talks crucial to getting Spanish agreement to dividing the Spanish Sahara between them.

[The Algerian government—which has long campaigned for the independence of the Sahara territory and continues to oppose the Moroccan-Mauritanian takeover—announced that Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika would also visit Madrid shortly, the Associated Press reported.

[It also reported from El Aiun, the capital of Spanish Sahara, that the Spanish government clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the territory today, disarmed all native troops and occupied all strategic points to prevent any uprising of Saharan nationalists.

[Government spokesmen said "terrorist attacks" were feared. The spokesman for the local military commander said all Spanish civilians have been ordered to leave the country by Nov. 15.]

The Moroccan officials said the next 48 hours may tell whether the Spanish Sahara will be partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania.

The government officials said the delegates to Madrid were trying to convince the Spanish government that it should ask for a vote of the territorial parliament, which Spain set up in the Sahara capital of El Aiun, on dividing the territory between Mauritania and Morocco.

The delegations, headed by Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki and his Mauritanian counterpart, *Hamdi Ould Mouknass*, reportedly were presenting a plan incorporating the El Hamra region of the Sahara into Morocco and the Rio de Oro region south of the river of that name into Mauritania, the Moroccan sources said.

The Moroccan sources said Spain was reluctant but they believed the proposal was fair as it protects everybody's interests. If the Al Aiun parliament votes for the division, Spain will have honored its commitment of self-determination for the region, the sources said.

Both Morocco and Mauritania assert historical, geographical and ethnic links to the region, claims recognized by the World Court at The Hague on Oct. 16, although the court said a self-determination vote, as planned by Spain and supported by the United Nations, could be held.

The court also ruled that no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sadat Asks U.S.-PLO Talks On Inclusion at Geneva Parley

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (IHT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt urged the United States today to undertake a dialogue with the Palestinians aimed at their inclusion in eventual Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

The Egyptian President told newsmen that he offered the proposal to President Ford today at their second White House meeting. Asked for Mr. Ford's reaction, Mr. Sadat conferred a moment with his foreign minister, Ismail Fahmy, then replied, "No comment."

In a late afternoon news conference, Mr. Sadat said that a second disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel over the Golan Heights would be a necessary prelude to reconvening the Geneva conference on a Middle East peace settlement. He said that he believed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with whom he met today, was quite prepared to help achieve that new Syrian-Israeli agreement.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Egypt has decided to ask the United States and the Soviet Union, the conference's co-chairmen, for a resumption of the Geneva negotiations.

Unique Diplomacy

Diplomatic sources said that it would require about two months to get that conference going again if all sides approved. In the meantime, Mr. Sadat believes that the Ford administration will make one more effort through Mr. Kissinger's style of diplomacy to get an Israeli pullback on the Golan Heights front with Syria.

Under an agreement signed today, meanwhile, Egypt will get $98.1 million worth of U.S. farm products under a new Food for Peace agreement, the Agriculture Department announced. The accord calls for shipment of 333,000 metric tons of wheat flour, costing $31.5 million, and 4,300 tons of tobacco worth $15.8 million, officials said.

In his news conference, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt was seeking

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Flow of Refugees From East Germany Believed Rising Again

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 28.—A few try to run through the mine fields. Others try to dodge through the gates at an official crossing. One recently tried to climb across a railroad bridge.

The more affluent East Germans buy their way out with forged passports or pay an adventurous pilot to ride in a small airplane.

Some go on a holiday in a third country and then make their way to West Germany. Still others have their way paid to the West by the Bonn government or the Protestant churches of West Germany. Some are expelled.

However they get out, the number of persons fleeing East Germany for the West has remained remarkably stable in the last decade despite continuous efforts of the Communist government to make its borders more secure.

The number of refugees registering with West German officials has moved upward again in 1975 after dropping a bit in 1974. It appears that the escapers have found new ways to circumvent the Berlin wall and the long, desolate frontier guarded by automatic shooting devices, lights, barbed wire, mines and man-and-dog patrols.

It also suggests that persons engaged in the "body business" are able to function in the Communist world at a steady pace as long as there is enough money around to pave the road to freedom.

The flow of refugees from East Germany has totaled more than 160,000 since August, 1961, when the Communist regime built the wall sealing off its side of Berlin from the West.

From January, 1965, until August, 1975, the number of East German émigrés was 68,900, with never fewer than 5,000 getting out in one year. This year the total expected to reach West Germany by one route or another is 5,500, a few hundred more than last year.

1975 Total Is Estimated at 5,500

These émigrés will soon be joined by a new flow of Germans from the East—those to be repatriated from Poland under an agreement signed in Warsaw on Oct. 9. Under the agreement, up to 120,000 ethnic Germans—whose homelands were added to Poland at the end of World War II—could leave for the West in the next four years. A 1970 Polish-German treaty permitted 58,000 other ethnic Germans to move west.

While these movements of emigrants have gained most attention recently, Bonn officials confirmed that a less conspicuous trickle of "Volga Germans" continues to flow from the Soviet Union at the rate of 6,000 a year.

The total movement increased this year despite relatively high unemployment in West Germany.

Because of the shortage of jobs and fears that some of the refugees may be Communist agents, West Germans often give the newcomers a cold welcome.

"Over there we had enough work but no materials," Emil Roos, a roofer who was expelled by East Germany in 1974, said. "Here we have enough material but not enough work."

About 1,200 East Germans are expected to arrive this year under what the Bonn government calls the "Freikaufaktion"—Freedom-Purchasing Plan — in which up to $15,000 is paid to release individual prisoners from East-bloc jails.

The West German government refuses to discuss the program.

One of the oldest policies of the West German government states that it will guarantee the freedom of all who claim German nationality.

That policy has cost Bonn the equivalent of $90 million to buy about 6,000 prisoners out of East German jails since 1969. Nearly $19 million will be spent on the program this year. Many of the prisoners were convicted of trying to flee the East, and others were charged with helping others to escape.

In September, a group of 86 prisoners was quietly passed across the border as the first 1975 shipment. The group included several physicians, who reported that there are from 600 to 800 more doctors in jail because they refused to join the Communist party.

Seventy-six more prisoners came across this month.

© Los Angeles Times.

Pact Assailed

BONN, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Helmut Kohl, candidate for the chancellorship and chairman of the Christian Democratic party, said today that he would call on his party to reject the Bonn-Warsaw accord under which up to 125,000 ethnic Germans would resettle in West Germany.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher signed the accord in Warsaw two weeks ago. The agreement is conditional on the payment of 2.3 billion marks (about $900 million) by West Germany to Poland.

The opposition Christian Democrats had previously said they would support the agreement on humanitarian grounds. Mr. Kohl said he respected the position of those members of parliament who wished to secure the passage of the agreement in both the lower and upper houses next month. But he added that because the agreement does not sufficiently respect West German interests he could not say yes to it.

10,000 Stalled in Argentina

Chile Refugees: Visa Outlook Dims

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (WP).—Chilean refugees who live uncomfortably in Argentina waiting only for a chance to get out are finding other nations increasingly reluctant to give them homes.

A small, handprinted sign by the "inquiries" window of the British Embassy here is addressed in Spanish to "Chileans wanting to know if there is any news." The note says curtly that if they have been accepted to move to Britain, the United Nations High Commission on Refugees will notify them. If not, someone else will notify them, and if they have not been notified, it means the case has not been decided yet.

For 12 of the 10,000 refugees who have registered with the UN commission since September, 1973, the waiting was too much. They occupied the commission office Oct. 8, taking five officials hostage, and finally extorted passage for themselves and five family members to Algeria and asylum there.

"We're taking advantage of that to tell these diplomats it shows how unhappy these people are here. It was an act of desperation," said Robert Miller of Switzerland, the UN commission's regional representative for Latin America.

Instead, however, some diplomatic sources say their governments viewed it as one more proof that the Chilean refugees are dangerous extremists who are likely to disrupt things in any country that offers them a place to go.

There have, however, been no other proven incidents here attributable to the refugees, who have been leaving Argentina for other countries at the rate of 140 or more a month in the two years since the Socialist government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a rightist coup. Often pressured by their domestic Socialist or Communist parties, more than 40 countries have accepted Chilean refugees, providing language training, jobs, homes and funds.

Now, however, "the market is just about saturated," said a European diplomat. Meanwhile, the refugees continue to arrive in Argentina, applying for registration at the UN offices here and in Mendoza, near the Chilean border, at the rate of about 1,200 a month. Only about 250 a month are accepted as genuine political refugees eligible for relocation under international conventions.

Once accepted, they wait. The UN commission's budget of $2.5 million for all the world's refugees allows only the barest necessities to be provided. Although Argentine law forbids it, many refugees work furtively at part-time manual labor in order to buy cigarettes, soap and newspapers. They live in fear of more or less routine arrests by edgy Argentine police looking for urban guerrillas. They have no guarantees of personal security under Argentine law.

Convinced that UN officials are doing little to help them be relocated, the refugees have staged hunger strikes, accused some of their own group of being spies and informers who receive preferential treatment, and have taken their case to the local press. "But what we want most of all is to leave Argentina," said a woman stirring soup at a refugee center. "Everything else is unimportant."

Indonesians Fight in Timor, Australian Aid Group Says

SYDNEY, Oct. 28 (AP).—An Australian aid team returning from Portuguese Timor said today that Indonesian forces were involved in the civil war there.

The men, who spent 10 days in the colony, said Indonesian helicopters were used in border areas to guide artillery attacks against troops of the Revolutionary Front for Independence of East Timor.

They also said Indonesian soldiers had been captured as far as 25 kilometers inside the colony, which shares the island of Timor with part of Indonesia. They gave no specific examples, however.

The Indonesian government has denied that any of its troops were involved in the civil war, which broke out in mid-August between the revolutionary front and two more conservative pro-Indonesian factions.

The revolutionary front once claimed to control most of the small colony, but the combined forces of the Timor Democratic Union and the Apodeti party have captured seven towns in the western and northern sectors in a counteroffensive.

The aid team, sent by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, included the Rev. John Mayor of the Australian Council of Churches, Neil O'Sullivan of Community Aid Abroad, and the Rev. Mark Raper of the Asian Bureau of Australia.

They said they believed the vast majority of Timorese supported the revolutionary front, also known as Fretilin.

Fretilin now controls about 90 per cent of the countryside, Father Raper said. Their support is growing and it is neither a Communist nor Communist-inspired movement, but a moderate nationalist movement that does have a left wing, he said.

Attack Is Reported

JAKARTA, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Pro-Indonesian forces have attacked Bacau, the second-largest town in Portuguese Timor, official sources said here today.

The attack was regarded as significant in Jakarta because no battles had previously been reported in eastern Portuguese Timor, where Bacau is situated.

The sources here said defending Fretilin troops were retreating as a result of the Bacau attack but that fighting was continuing.

Previous clashes in Portuguese Timor were reported to have taken place to the west of Dili, nearer the border with Indonesia.

Swedes Charge Three Finns With Smuggling Funds

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP).—The currency board of the Swedish Central Bank decided today to bring criminal charges against three Finnish Social Democratic party officials who were caught trying to smuggle 200,000 kronor ($45,000) out of Sweden to Finland on Oct. 5.

The maximum sum anybody can take out of Sweden without prior consent from the Central Bank is 6,000 kronor ($1,350).

It is now up to the county prosecutor to decide whether to take the case to court. It was generally believed such action would be taken after the decision of the Currency Board.

The board also told the prosecutor to investigate the actions of a fourth Finnish party official who slipped through the Arlanda Airport checkpoint and flew to Helsinki with some 50,000 kronor ($11,400). If investigations suggest that he took the money out of the country illegally, the board is prepared to bring charges against him as well, it said.

The board urged the prosecutor to investigate whether the treasurers of the Swedish Social Democratic party and the metal workers' union here took a criminal part in the smuggling affair.



Associated Press.

CHILD'S PLAY—Girl displays toy weapon for sale at flea market in Lisbon.

First Top Communist to Visit Portugal

Ceausescu in Lisbon, May Mediate in Angola

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 28.—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today for a state visit and for talks with Portuguese leaders increasingly concerned by the situation in Angola.

Observers thought President Ceausescu might seek a mediating role in the Angolan war, in which rival liberation movements are fighting for supremacy before independence, scheduled Nov. 11.

The four-day state visit is the first to Portugal by a Communist leader. Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes made a state visit to Romania in June.

Comdr. Vitor Crespo, Minister for Cooperation with Portugal's overseas territories, who earlier this week failed to negotiate a political solution to the fighting between Angola's three rival liberation movements, confirmed that the Portuguese government was looking for Bucharest's support in the Angolan problem.

There are fears in Portugal that the stresses caused by the approach of independence, along with ill-feelings among and against the estimated 170,000 refugees who have been flown here, may seriously affect the Portuguese domestic situation.

In another development, an army cavalry unit swept onto a farm in the central Ribatejo region yesterday and blocked its seizure by Communist-led squatters in the first military crackdown on illegal land grabs.

The cavalry expelled squatters on the holdings of a landowner near the small town of Azambuja.

The government is trying to put into operation a system of redistribution of land holdings above certain sizes, with payment to the owners, but leftist groups have illegally wrested more than half a million acres of farmland from private hands.

Socialist leader Mario Soares meanwhile warned that his party would use violence if necessary to guarantee public order when soldiers and police are unable to do so.

Speaking at a news conference to explain weekend incidents in Faro, where rock-throwing Socialists evicted leftists from the civil-government building they had occupied, Mr. Soares said it was the job of the soldiers and police to maintain order in the face of "provocations by minority groups."

Angola Port Captured

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—A combined force of two nationalist armies today captured Angola's third-largest port without a fight, Portuguese military sources said here.

They said troops of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) occupied the city of Mocamedes, 770 miles south of Luanda, at dawn.

The soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the third movement struggling for control of Angola, fled, and the port was taken without a shot being fired, the sources said.

The capture gives the FNLA and UNITA important unloading facilities for arms, ammunition and supplies on the southern front.

Moscow Expected to Refuse Sakharov Visa to Get Prize

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (WP).—From all indications, the Soviet leadership has decided to refuse dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov permission to go to Norway in December to accept the Nobel Peace Prize he was awarded earlier this month.

While there has officially been no word on Mr. Sakharov's visa request, a number of Soviet journalists have been telling their Western contacts in recent days that he will be turned down. Such opinions are rarely passed along casually.

Moreover, a series of increasingly bitter attacks on Mr. Sakharov in the Soviet press portray the award as an affront to the Kremlin. In a lengthy article today, the labor newspaper Trud says the prize to Mr. Sakharov amounts to a "tip" from Western "reactionaries" for the physicist's opposition to Moscow's policies.

The refusal could be delivered without explanation, but if one is provided, Soviet journalists say, it will probably be that the scientist had access to valuable state secrets before losing his security clearance in 1968.

Sakharov Pessimistic

Mr. Sakharov himself is telling visitors that he no longer sees any realistic hope of a visa. In any case, he has said repeatedly that he will not go to Oslo for the Dec. 10 ceremony unless he is convinced that the Soviet authorities will let him come back.

A hard-line Soviet stance on Mr. Sakharov, as opposed to ignoring the award or letting it pass with a minimum of critical comment, may have broader implications for Kremlin policy in the months ahead.

The decision coincides with a renewed emphasis in official statements and newspaper articles on the fact that "ideological" warfare with the West goes on, regardless of any advances made through détente on military issues or trade.

Moscow is particularly sensitive on the subject now because the European security declaration signed at Helsinki last summer is being presented in the West as a framework for easing ideological confrontation.

Helsinki Accord

In its citation to Mr. Sakharov, the Nobel committee specifically referred to the Helsinki accord, noting that "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" is part of overall security among nations.

The Soviet Union is taking a far narrower view of the declaration's provisions on humanitarian and information matters, limiting them to a few concrete exchanges, such as selected books and multiple entry visas for journalists.

What is not at all clear yet is how Moscow will handle the Nobel Prize to Leonid Kantorovich, co-winner of this year's prize for economics. His name was not on the list of 72 members of the Academy of Sciences who signed a letter over the weekend condemning Mr. Sakharov.

Since being named for the award, Mr. Kantorovich has been favorably interviewed in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. The question is whether the Russians can reconcile their attacks on the Nobel Peace Prize with tolerating a Nobel Prize in another area.

Hanoi's Le Duan Pledges 'Eternal' Amity to Kremlin

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese Communist party chief Le Duan today pledged his country, which has long followed a neutral course in the Sino-Soviet dispute, would do its utmost to make friendship with Moscow "eternal and unbreakable."

At the same time, he thanked the Soviet Union for its "tremendous contribution" to the defeat of the United States in Vietnam. Soviet aid, he added, had been "a main source of mighty inspiration," in the struggle against the United States.

The Hanoi leader, who visited China in September, was speaking at a Kremlin lunch on the second day of an official visit to Moscow, his first since the Communist victories in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos earlier this year.

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev assured Le Duan of the Kremlin's continuing support in building up a "united, democratic and flourishing Vietnam... resting on a socialist foundation."

In an apparent reference to China, Le Duan said the Vietnam people recognized that the victory over "American aggression" was the result of assistance from other Communist countries as well as the Soviet Union.

Russia Is Said To Build 3d Naval Carrier

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has begun construction of a third aircraft carrier, Defense Department analysts reported yesterday.

The vessel is expected to displace 45,000 tons, like its sister ships, Kiev and Minsk. The Kiev is undergoing trials in the Black Sea and the Minsk is nearing completion at Nikolayev in the Ukraine. The third ship, according to European sources, is being built in the Leningrad area.

The significance of the three carriers to global strategy, in the eyes of U.S. and NATO experts, is that they will give the Soviet fleet the capability to project surface sea power beyond the cover of shore-based aircraft.

Rapid Expansion

The Soviet Navy has expanded rapidly in the last 10 years but it has never deployed a carrier capable of launching fixed-wing aircraft. Two helicopter cruisers, Moskva and Leningrad, of the Black Sea fleet, are equipped only with anti-submarine helicopters.

The assumption by U.S. and NATO naval sources has been that in a confrontation or a war, Soviet surface operations would be restricted to those areas of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the Mediterranean covered by Soviet shore-based aircraft. More distant operations would invite Western air strikes against surface combatants unprotected by fighters.

With three carriers flying strike and fighter aircraft, the sources said, the operational area of the Soviet fleet would be expanded. They also emphasized that the deployment of three aircraft carriers would also have an important political effect.

The deployment of Soviet carriers in the Mediterranean would thus go far to balance the present U.S. advantage based on the two carriers of the Sixth Fleet.

Pakistan-India Confrontation On Kashmir Losing Urgency

By William Borders

SRINAGAR, Oct. 28 (NYT).—After nearly three decades of confrontation and armed conflict, the international dispute over this strategic mountain territory in Central Asia is losing its urgency.

The argument over whether Kashmir is part of India or part of Pakistan has, according to many persons here, become largely academic.

"For all practical purposes, the situation is not going to change, and we must accept that reality," declared Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah—the Lion of Kashmir—who spent years fighting a losing battle for self-determination and perhaps even independence for Kashmir, but who now refers to it as "an integral part of India."

Loyal to India

Since last February, when he capitulated to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and abandoned his decades-long struggle, Sheikh Abdullah has been chief minister of a Kashmiri government completely loyal to this area—consisting of about two-thirds of the old princely state of Kashmir—simply as one of India's 22 states. The other third of the old princely state is held by Pakistan.

But now, in this ancient valley capital, some Kashmiris are muttering that their lifelong hero has become "a toothless lion," and that their cause has been abandoned.

"The people and I have not changed our view," said Maulana Mohammed Farooq, a spiritual and political leader who preaches resistance. "It is the sheikh who has moved away from the mainstream of thought."

As is often the case on the subcontinent, the root of the dispute over Kashmir is religion: 70 per cent of the 5 million people in the Indian state, which is formally called Jammu and Kashmir, are Moslems. Many of them—a majority, some say—would prefer union with Islamic Pakistan, rather than India, which is predominantly Hindu.

Ideal of Secularism

But this state is the only one in India with more Moslems than Hindus. New Delhi, in an argument with which Sheikh Abdullah now agrees, regards it as an important symbol of the ideal of secularism, proof that any religious group is welcome in India.

"We are not enemies of Pakistan. We are also Moslems. But we are a country where Hindus, Sikhs, Moslems and Christians live side by side. You cannot carve them asunder."

They were, of course, carved asunder in 1947, at the time when India and Pakistan gained independence. The princely state of Kashmir would presumably have gone to Pakistan then, except that it had a Hindu maharaja.

So the two countries fought over it and more than 25 years ago they drew a cease-fire line that has scarcely been changed in the two other wars fought here since then.

As the years wear on, more and more people on both sides of the line regard it as a permanent border and a de facto settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

"It would be useless to think that Pakistan will ever be ready to hand over their part to us," Sheikh Abdullah explained. And it would be equally impossible for India ever to yield its section of Kashmir, he said.

Therefore, he declared, both sides should work on making the border a permanent one, "as soon as possible for the people who live on either side," allowing easier passage and commerce across it.

Although Pakistani officials deny it, there are some signs that they, too, are content with the status quo and satisfied to control only their section of Kashmir, which has about 17 million inhabitants, most of them Moslems.

In the opinion of Sheikh Abdullah, other Kashmiris here and foreign diplomats, only war would be likely to change the territorial division and there is no sign that either side is close to that.

U.S., Turkey Open Talks Over Bases

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, Oct. 28.—Turkey and the United States today began negotiating the reopening of U.S. bases closed last July in retaliation against an arms embargo imposed by Congress.

The two countries set out their ideas on the future defense relations between them and "expressed their hope that the negotiations be conducted rapidly with a view to achieving an early mutually satisfactory conclusion," according to a statement issued after an hourlong meeting today.

Officials declined to amplify the statement, but said that no breakthrough had been expected at the first meeting between Ambassador William Macomber's delegation and a Turkish team led by Sukru Elekdag, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Congress imposed its arms embargo after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus last year but lifted it partially this month. Since then the United States has been expecting Turkey to reopen the bases—including electronic listening posts—in return.

Accord Canceled

Turkey argues, however, that the embargo canceled a 1969 defense accord regulating the bases, and says that the principles of a new agreement must be established before the bases are reopened.

In a complicating development, the leader of Premier Suleyman Demirel's main coalition partner said that his party will not consider the outcome of the talks legally binding for Turkey.

"There is no Cabinet decision authorizing such negotiations," said Justice Minister Ismail Muftuoglu, who is the spokesman for the ultra-Islamic National Salvation party.

"To sit around a table with Americans on the future of bases before the [U.S.] arms embargo is completely lifted is thinkable for us," he said.

There was no announcement on the date of a second round of negotiations. Official sources said that contact may continue on lower level but another meeting could not be held before Elekdag returns from a trip to Saudi Arabia, scheduled for next week.

Sadat Asks U.S.-PLO Talks On Inclusion at Geneva Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. arms partly in order to break the previous "monopoly" of arms supply to Egypt held by the Soviet Union. But he said that he brought no "shopping list" and if the United States does not agree to sell Egypt arms, he would not be "grieved."

The Egyptian leader said that he was concerned at what he considered a growing capacity by Israel for nuclear power, but so far, he said, he was not able to say that Israel possessed an atomic bomb.

Decision Soon

He said that he was less concerned about arms purchases than about "rebuilding my country," but that "the question of arms must be studied very carefully and we must reach a decision in the near future."

Mr. Sadat said that he discussed this matter with Mr. Ford, who previously promised to ask Congress for economic assistance for Egypt.

Mr. Sadat reported a "very good" response to his efforts to encourage investment by U.S. businesses and said that he had been informed that the Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National City Bank of New York intended to open branches in Egypt before the end of this year.

A White House spokesman described the two leaders' hour-long discussion this morning as smooth, open and friendly.

Emerging from the Oval Office, Mr. Sadat briefly talked with newsmen.

"I urge a dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians because the United States is the main party in the [Middle East] game. If we are going to achieve any global solution to this problem, it should include the Palestinians," he said.

Israel has strongly resisted any inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a Middle East peace conference and refuses to sit down with PLO representatives. For its part, the United States declines to deal with the Palestinians until they acknowledge Israel's political existence.

In a speech yesterday, Mr. Sadat similarly urged inclusion of Palestinians in any Middle East peace accord, saying that if they "are accorded their rights, it will become a force for peace in the area."

Earlier today, the Egyptian leader met with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger about possible U.S. military aid for Egypt, a matter he raised with President Ford also. But he told newsmen he was mainly interested in obtaining help to rebuild Egypt's economy.

Calling his visit—the first state visit here of an Egyptian President—"a very happy occasion," Mr. Sadat also said:

- Syria should enter into a first-step disengagement agreement with Israel similar to the Sinai accord between Egypt and Israel. It is a "very psychological moment" for such a move, he said, and added he has confidence in Mr. Kissinger and that the Syrians "should have confidence in him too."
- While Egypt and Syria are in full agreement that Israel must not be permitted to retain captured Arab lands, Syria has its own views on tactics to follow in reaching that end, but "that doesn't mean at all that we are working against each other."
- The location of any future Palestinian state is up to the Palestinians, but he envisions it on the Jordan River's West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Both areas now are held by Israel.

Mr. Sadat later had lunch with the State Department with Mr. Kissinger and then met with Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank. Tonight, the Egyptian President is giving a dinner for Mr. Ford.

Giscard Calls for a 'New Economic Order'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 28 (IHT).—In a preview of French positions at the six-nation economic summit meeting here next month, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called today for a "new world economic order capable of preventing the brutal shocks of the past few years."

He said the new arrangement should include various forms of aid to the developing world, a new monetary structure with "stabilized parities," and "equal rights" between the United States and nations in the European float.

The President also called on oil-producing nations to play a greater role in financing aid for the developing world.

Polytechnique Speech

In an hour-long speech to the Ecole Polytechnique, of which he is a graduate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing discussed the issues he expects to be debated during the three-day meeting Nov. 15-17. Leaders from the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy and France will attend. Contrary to some reports, the French say no invitation has been extended to Canada.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave the clearest statement yet of his view of the origins of the recession, born, he said, of the "massive growth in the U.S. balance of payments caused by the Vietnam war," and followed by the oil crisis.

The world economic order, he said, "can no longer be that which existed before 1970, if only because its fundamental instruments, notably monetary, are disorganized."

Theme of Equality

The French say that while there will be no common programs of action laid down during the 10 hours of talks next month at Rambouillet, each of the issues Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brought up today should be fully aired. French sources said that a joint declaration will be released in which the six nations' common positions are stated.

In his speech today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed the theme of equality among developing and developed worlds, raw materials producers and consumers. He said that solutions could no longer be "imposed by groups of countries," and made it clear he thought past troubles had been caused by too much unilateral decision-making. Today, he said, "world consensus" was needed.

Calling the notion of fixed parities for the world's currencies too rigid, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the present float was too fluid and proposed a system of stabilized parities to replace it. The French believe the unregulated float has led to an undervalued dollar.

In calling for "identical rights and obligations" between the United States and Europe, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was voicing the belief that the dollar has too long been a favored currency, allowing the United States to run long-term inflationary deficits.

The President called for stable markets for raw materials, guaranteed export income for poorer countries and creation of new monetary liquidity in the form of special drawing rights for aid to developing countries.

African Students In Kiev Strike On Bias Charge

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—African students in Kiev called a strike until Monday while awaiting the response to a petition handed today to the Czechoslovakian consul here over alleged attempts to break up a marriage between a Czechoslovak woman and a Nigerian student.

About 500 African students marched today to the Czechoslovak consulate in Kiev and presented the petition. A student spokesman in Kiev reported the incident by telephone to correspondents here. There are 600 African students in Kiev.

The protest was organized after the Czechoslovak government canceled the scholarship of philosophy student Alena Grulichova, 23, married in Kiev last April to Udo Ubam, 24, a student of international relations. The students are charging the Czechoslovaks with racial bias.

Mrs. Ubam had earlier rejected a suggestion from the consul that she should divorce her husband. Students in Kiev said she was in a hideaway refusing to obey instructions to return home.

Siege in Second Week Of Irish Kidnappers

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 28 (AP).—Police and Irish Army troops today began the second week of siege around a house where Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema is held by dissident IRA kidnappers.

The Irish government has refused the kidnappers' demand to release three imprisoned IRA guerrillas for Mr. Herrema's freedom.

Peking Reports Protest Ended

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP).—China's official party newspaper reports that troubles have ended at a second textile plant in Hangchow, where provincial broadcasts had reported troops were sent to restore production.

The People's Daily, seen in Tokyo, said nothing about troops but reported that as a result of study and criticism movements, production had been increasing since July at the Hangchow No. 1 cotton-textile printing and dyeing plant.

Last month the paper reported a similar restoration of unity and production at another textile plant in the southern Chinese city, also as a result of study and criticism. It said factionalism and opposition to Communist party orders were the problems.

Tokyo Police Raids

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP).—Police said they arrested 1,510 gangsters, including 371 gang leaders, in nationwide raids against the underworld today.

Moroccan, Mauritanian Aides In Madrid for Sahara Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

nation had sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara, causing King Hassan II of Morocco to order a peaceful march of 350,000 Moroccans to claim the territory.

Information Minister Hamed Behima said today: "The march is going to cross the border between Morocco and the Spanish Sahara."

The Sahara region that the reported plan earmarks for Morocco contains all the phosphate mines of the region. Morocco already is the world's largest phosphate producer. But the government sources said Morocco and Mauritania have agreed to mine the mineral jointly. It is a prime ingredient in fertilizer.

Nine trains left Rabat today carrying 40,000 volunteers, 221 trucks, 10 water trucks, 53 metric tons of camping material and 160 tons of staple foods.

The first of 35,000 volunteers from Casablanca, Morocco's largest city, were scheduled to leave at 1 a.m. tomorrow in 40 trains for the three-day trip to the frontier.

The Moroccan news agency said 125,000 people already had arrived at Tarfaya, the border outpost 10 miles north of the Spanish Sahara frontier.

On the diplomatic front, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left Madrid yesterday on the final stop of his three-day tour of Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Spain in a search for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Tibetan Population Is Put at 3 Million

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—China said today that 3 million Tibetans live in Tibet and in the neighboring Chinese provinces of Tsinghai, Szechwan, Kansu and Yunnan.

Lhasa radio, reporting on the distribution of Tibetan-language books in these areas in the last 10 years, said 1.3 million Tibetans live in Tibet Province itself.

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Poisonous Industrial Waste

Chemical Poses Threat in U.S. Despite Three Years of Curbs

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—Poisonous industrial chemicals called PCBs are widely contaminating the environment—including some drinking water—three years after the U.S. government thought it had them "well in hand," a worried Environmental Protection Agency has revealed.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) at certain levels can cause serious toxic effects in humans. They threaten the food chain and, according to a recent unpublished report cited by the EPA, malignant liver tumors developed in rats exposed to one part per 100 billion of a particular PCB.

Introduced about 1930, PCBs have been used mainly as cooling fluids in electrical transformers and other equipment, as fluids for electromagnets, as heat-transfer fluids, as hydraulic oil, and as plasticizers for waxes and adhesives. They also are used in paints, printing inks, carbonless "carbon" paper, and other products.

Because PCBs are almost indestructible, they persist in the environment when they leak into it from products that contain or are exposed to them, or enter as solid waste from manufacturing, as water effluents, or as air emissions.

Monsanto Stops Sale

Monsanto Corp., the sole U.S. producer, voluntarily had stopped selling PCBs except for use in closed electrical systems. EPA and other agencies took various other actions. Industry began trying to develop safer substitutes.

But the problem worsened, EPA's official enforcer Stanley Legro said, chiefly because of exports from France, Japan and Italy, and because some Monsanto customers may have bought PCBs for unapproved purposes.

High PCB levels recently reported in fish in the Great Lakes area, the Hudson River Valley and elsewhere "underscore the urgency of the problem," Dr. John Buckley, an EPA consultant and former official, told the Senate Commerce subcommittee on the environment. PCBs impair the ability of fish to reproduce.

Contamination "is more widespread" and "some concentrations are higher than previously believed," Dr. Buckley told Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., the subcommittee chairman.

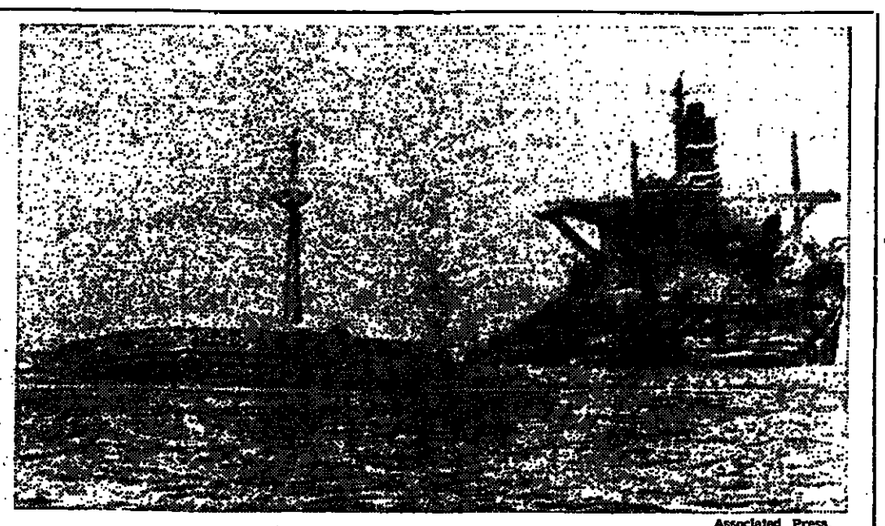
Threaten Resources

These concentrations "greatly exceed" Food and Drug Administration guidelines, thus "threatening our ecological resources" and "impacting directly on the jobs of local fishermen and on available food supplies," Dr. Buckley testified.

"At the same time, continuing PCB discharges are adding further to the total environmental burden of the chemical, which degrades very slowly indeed," he said.

Mr. Legro said the EPA has several reports of PCBs in tap water in the United States.

The PCB problem "will not be adequately resolved" unless Congress empowers the EPA to regulate manufacture and importation of substances such as PCBs by passing the proposed toxic substances control act, said Dr. Buckley, who endorsed the bill on behalf of the agency.



Associated Press.

GOING DOWN—A Greek tanker, ripped apart by explosions touched off by lightning, sinks off Singapore. The 112,000-ton Kriti Sun had just discharged a cargo of crude oil yesterday when lightning struck. All 47 men aboard were rescued.

Unnecessary Stress, Anguish

Study Criticizes Treatment of Rape Victims

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—A detailed study of how rape cases are handled in the United States indicates that police, courts and hospitals treat rape victims in a way that too frequently subjects them to unnecessary stress and causes anguish.

This is the main finding of a nationwide survey, just made public, that was done for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Many U.S. cities and states have reformed their laws and procedures for dealing with rape. But, the report stresses, rape victims still find themselves too often in situations where hospitals are unwilling to treat them, where police are unable to help with identification of their assailants and where court proceedings are twisted to place their honor and credibility on trial.

Complaints Confirmed

In many of its conclusions, the survey clearly buttresses the complaint of U.S. women's groups that the response of public agencies to the plight of rape victims frequently is inadequate and insensitive. Commenting on this, LEAA administrator Richard Velde singled out as especially significant these points:

• Many private hospitals in the United States do not want to treat rape victims, and those that do may charge as much as $75 for examination, treatment and collection of evidence against the rapist.

• At public hospitals, victims may be forced to wait for hours in emergency rooms with little or no privacy before they are treated and frequently find their embarrassment and distress increased by the need to have a uniformed police officer present.

• Although many rapists are known repeaters, local police departments often do not have the necessary records or technical facilities to aid a rape victim in identifying her assailant.

• The workings of the criminal justice system force the victim to repeat details of her experience continuously to investigating officers, nurses, doctors, prosecutors and lawyers. When her case finally comes to trial, her credibility is questioned more severely than that of any other crime victim.

The survey did find that in a number of places efforts are under way to overcome some of these problems. It noted that several local medical societies have adopted new guidelines for dealing with rape victims and are trying to get them implemented in hospitals so that victims will receive more sensitive handling and follow-up counseling.

Similarly, the survey praised the efforts of several metropolitan police departments for "innovative or progressive methods" that include the use of women as investigators, the establishment of special sex crime squads to deal with rape in a coordinated way and investigative procedures designed to assure the victim the maximum privacy.

However, the report stressed that such reforms have yet to be adopted by a majority of U.S. law enforcement agencies and institutions.

Officials of LEAA, which is charged with helping local law enforcement agencies through crime-fighting research, characterized the survey as the first attempt by the government to study the rape problem from the standpoint of the victim. They added that it is probably the most comprehensive work of its type ever attempted in the United States.

Mormon Feminists Start Trek Toward Getting Equal Rights

By Grace Lichtenstein

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28.—Mormon feminists are stepping out of the closet, and for many the trek is symbolically as hard as the cross-country journey their persecuted ancestors took more than a century ago to reach the Utah desert.

On first glance, "Mormon feminists" might almost seem a contradiction. The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints denies women entry into the priesthood and opposes the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion and birth control, while promoting marriage and motherhood as a woman's most divine roles.

The Mormons' current president, Spencer Kimball, whose word is said to come straight from God, recently declared, "The role of woman was fixed when she was created" and pronounced members of the feminist movement "pied pipers of sin."

Nevertheless, the third annual "Women Unlimited" conference presented here recently made it clear that Mormon women increasingly are standing up for their rights, striving for careers outside the home and questioning longheld religious beliefs.

Picks the ERA

"The church can't tell anyone what to do" Linda Taylor, a young teacher, told the audience at one session. "If it comes to a choice, I'll take the ERA."

To non-Mormons, such a statement might seem melodramatic. But within Utah, where Mormons make up 60 per cent of the population and where polygamy is still practiced illegally by some, women who espouse feminism are risking personal attack as well as emotional anguish.

Indeed, several women interviewed asked that their names not be used because they feared reprisals or ostracism.

"I am very suspect," began one woman who wore an equal rights pin but considered herself deeply religious. She and several friends had formed an "underground" consciousness-raising group that they half-jokingly called their "cell" since traditionalists might brand them Communists.

Choose Celibacy

"I've had Mormon men ask me right out if I'm a lesbian because I'm not married," the 33-year-old woman explained, adding that she and other unmarried friends have chosen to remain celibate rather than break the Mormon sex-before-marriage creed.

Was there no middle ground? she was asked. "There may be but I don't know what it is," she replied.

According to Moana Bennett, a church spokesman, the church believes man to be the "provider," woman the "nurturer." Thus, the president of the largest women's church auxiliary, Barbara Smith of the Relief Society, spoke out not long ago against the ERA on the grounds that it could be "harmful to the solidarity of the family and the optimum protection of children."

The conference, sponsored by the University of Utah Women's Resource Center, reflected stunning modern-day paradoxes within Mormonism. One small meeting room, for example, featured two right-to-life displays, one abortion information table, a poster advertising Salt Lake City's homosexual bars and a Relief Society booth.

Paradoxes Acknowledged

Shauna Adix, director of the resource center, acknowledged the paradoxes when she remarked, "I can be a Mormon and still be a feminist, but by some people's standards I'm not a good Mormon." The problem, she said, was that many women had been conditioned to view feminism in strictly negative terms.

"We don't have many radicalized women," she continued. "But I think there are a lot of very aware women here."

Success in Iowa Straw Poll

Carter Draws Early Support As Candidate for Presidency

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, by demonstrating early strength in Iowa, appears well along in his strategy to win recognition as the sleeper Democratic candidate in advance of the first 1976 presidential primaries.

By making good showings in preprimary precinct caucuses in Iowa (Jan. 19), Mississippi (Jan. 24) and Oklahoma (Feb. 7), Mr. Carter hopes to generate momentum, and media attention, that will boost him in the primaries of New Hampshire (Feb. 24) and Florida (Mar. 9). In the first, he hopes to run strong against six liberal Democrats; in the second, to do well, if not beat, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

That strategy has received a lift from a clear-cut preference for Mr. Carter expressed in a Des Moines Register straw poll taken Saturday at the Iowa party's candidate-showcase dinner.

Chairman Surprised

Straw polls are suspect, the Iowa Democratic chairman, Tom Whitney, said yesterday, but he was "still surprised" that Mr. Carter received 256 of 1,094 votes cast, or 23 per cent of the total and more than twice as many as any other declared candidate.

"The least it said," Mr. Whitney observed, "was that Carter was organized better than anyone else for a thing like that. What it means is that there are at least that many willing to come to an affair like that for him, and to go home and work for him."

Only about one in four persons at the dinner turned in ballots, Mr. Whitney noted, and the sample was taken from among a group of party activists that included many partisans already working for a candidate. But in Iowa, where the state's 47 national convention delegates will be chosen by probably no more than 40,000 activists, the emphasis is on just such commitment rather than on numbers, as in a primary.

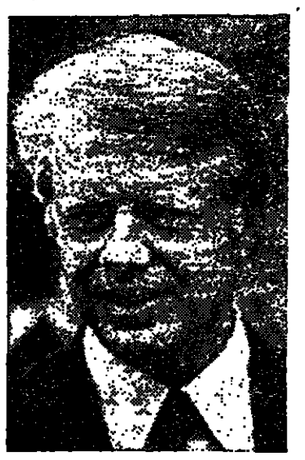
Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who says he is not a candidate, was second with 135 write-in votes; Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, backed by several strong Iowa unions, had 113; Sargent Shriver, 93; Rep. Morris Udall, 77; former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, 61; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 56; former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, 7; Gov. Wallace, 6; Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Gov. Milton of Pennsylvania, 2 each.

For Mr. Carter, it was a case of diligence rewarded. He and members of his immediate family have spent about a week in Iowa this year, doing the kind of personal campaigning that is necessary in states that select delegates by caucus and convention.

Humphrey Leads Gallup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Sen. Humphrey is the front-running Democratic choice, according to a Gallup poll published today.

He was favored by 23 per cent, 4 per cent more than Gov. Wallace.



WP.

Gov. Jimmy Carter

Early Release of Prisoners Stirs Misgivings in Georgia

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (AP).—Judges and law officers had mixed feelings about Georgia's release of hundreds of inmates to relieve overcrowding in state prisons.

One of those freed had threatened to kill President Ford, Gov. George Busbee and others, according to District Attorney Fred Hasty of Macon. He declined to identify the inmate and said that no charges were filed concerning the threats because they were made while the man was a patient in a mental institution.

The threats were contained in a letter and—in addition to Mr. Ford and Gov. Busbee—also named Macon Mayor Ronnie Thompson, U.S. District Court Judge Wilbur Owens jr. and Bibb County Sheriff Jimmy Bloodworth.

"He added a PS saying he would kill me too," Mr. Hasty said.

The district attorney said that he mentioned the incident as an example for the state pardons and paroles board to be careful about whom it releases early.

2,800 Early Releases

About 340 prisoners were released yesterday in the first step of a program for the early release of 1,000 state inmates within the next few weeks and another 1,000 in the next six months.

In all, the paroles board cut a year off the terms of about 7,000 inmates, so those not released outright still would be eligible for parole consideration a year earlier.

State prisons house nearly 11,700 inmates, about 1,000 more than they were built to hold and county jails are crowded with inmates awaiting transfer to state institutions. Those being released were convicted of noncapital crimes such as burglary.

Superior Court Judge Alverson of Atlanta expressed reservations about the program. "I think it would certainly be encouraging to the criminal element to know the jails are so crowded they're turning people out," he said.

No Other Solution

But Superior Court Judge James Barrow of Athens said that there seemed to be no other solution because of lack of money for new facilities.

"That's one way of dealing with it," he said, adding, "They used good criteria in their selection [of those to be released]."

District Attorney Harry Gordon of Athens said that state authorities "are in somewhat of a dilemma because they have more prisoners than they have places to put them. They really don't have much choice."

Sheriff Ed Walker of Tift County warned that some of the released prisoners would return to jail.

"There are some with whom it just won't work," he said. "Some people aren't going to stay out of trouble. However, we have a lot of good people in Tift County who made a mistake, went off and paid for it, and came back to make real good citizens."

Girl Scouts Vote 'No' to the Boys

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Girl Scouts of America voted today to remain an all-female organization.

By a show of hands, 1,800 delegates to the 40th national convention of the Girl Scouts overwhelmingly refused to return a good turn by the Boy Scouts of America.

The Boy Scouts voted last year to admit girls, aged 14 to 21, to their Explorer division. The two groups are not affiliated.

Oklahoma City Police End 3-Day Walkout

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 28 (AP).—Policemen have returned to work after accepting a contract and ending a three-day walkout that forced officials to send for outside help to patrol the city.

City Manager Howard McMahan said the contract includes a 9-per-cent pay increase.

UN Envoy Barks at N.Y. Police Who Warn on His Dog's Bites

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A UN ambassador has warned a New York state community of possible international consequences if his dog is shot for biting local residents.

"The mind boggles, Mr. Mayor, to contemplate the tragic, calamitous consequences of a personal nature which would naturally flow from any such aberration," Waldo Emerson Waldron-Ramsey, the Barbados ambassador, wrote to Pelham's chief executive, John Johnson.

"And this consideration bespeaks nothing of the possible international consequences," Mr. Waldron-Ramsey said.

Earlier Mr. Johnson told the envoy his German shepherd had bitten at least seven persons in the last four years and that unless kept on a leash by a responsible person, the police "have been advised to shoot the dog in the interests of public safety."

International legal experts said although dogs had no diplomatic immunity, authorities could not seize or harm the animal without compelling reason because it was the property of a foreign envoy.

But an expert said that, "If there were a mad dog running down the street, the police could shoot it. If a diplomat were running around with a gun in his hand, police could shoot him," he added.

Senate Confirms Promotion Of General in Illegal Raids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Senate today confirmed the promotion of an Air Force general despite his involvement in the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam in 1972.

By a vote of 49 to 43, the Senate confirmed the promotion of Maj. Gen. Alton Slay to lieutenant general.

Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., voted present. He did not give any reason.

Gen. Slay was defended by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., all major generals in the military reserve.

Obeyed Orders

They said that Gen. Slay had obeyed the orders of a superior officer.

The nomination has been pending on the Senate calendar since July 24, when it was approved routinely without a record vote by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Since then, final action has been held up at the request of Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., on grounds that Gen. Slay knowingly accepted and executed orders to conduct the air strikes against North Vietnam, contrary to written rules of engagement. Sen. Bayh also said that he is concerned that Gen. Slay participated in falsification of reports to conceal the bombings.

Gen. Slay was deputy for operations to Maj. Gen. John Lavelle in Vietnam in early 1972, when Gen. Lavelle, on his own authority, ordered bombing raids on targets in North Vietnam.

After an investigation in September, 1972, the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended against Gen. Lavelle's proposed promotion to lieutenant general and the officer was retired as a major general.

Gen. Slay was promoted to major general in April of last year, in a nomination confirmed by a divided Senate, 51 to 36.

Deputy Chief of Staff

The Air Force has indicated that upon his promotion Gen. Slay will serve as Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development. He now is director of operational requirements and development plans in the Office of Research and Development.

In a letter to other senators last July, Sen. Bayh said that the proposed new position requires a close working relationship with Congress.

"I seriously doubt that Gen. Slay could inspire in the members of Congress the necessary confidence to effectively carry out his duties in that post in view of the fact that his prior promotion was opposed by 36 senators," Sen. Bayh wrote.

British Specialist Criticizes SALT Treaty as 'Leaky'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A British arms control specialist believes Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. negotiators concluded such a "leaky" strategic arms accord with the Soviet Union in 1972 that they should be discharged from office.

Colin Gray, associate director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, says that, because of systematic "Soviet avoidance or evasion of the terms" of the first accord, the United States should consider whether it would be worthwhile to conclude a second strategic arms limitation pact.

Mr. Gray, writing in the November issue of Air Force magazine, said, "Innocence is attractive in children but it should be grounds for instant dismissal when it appears at the level of state-to-state negotiators."

Mr. Gray offered a detailed analysis of accusations of Soviet cheating published in the media. These allegations have focused on allegedly illegal construction of intercontinental ballistic-missile silos, unauthorized replacement of light SS-11 missiles by heavy SS-19 missiles, various types of concealment and evasion of satellite reconnaissance and abuses of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

U.S. Says Mexico Replaces France As Heroin Route

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—With the "French connection" severed, Mexico has replaced Europe as the major route for smuggling heroin into the United States, the government said yesterday.

During the first six months of this year, 90 per cent of tested samples of heroin confiscated in 13 cities were found to be Mexican-processed, according to a Drug Enforcement Administration report released by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.

In 1972, only 40 per cent of government-tested confiscated heroin was of the "Mexican brown" variety, so called because of its impurities. In 1973 and last year, the figures rose to 63 and 76 per cent, respectively.

Sen. Percy said that the new report "confirms the virtual severing of the French connection." Only 2 per cent of confiscated heroin analyzed between January and June came from Europe or the Middle East, compared to 44 per cent in 1972. The senator urged that the government take immediate diplomatic action "to dam up" the stream of heroin from Mexico.

"French connection" was the term applied to the smuggling of Middle Eastern heroin base to French processing laboratories and then to the United States. The term was concocted in a novel made into a motion picture.

Pork Butchering Stirs Thai Riot

BANGKOK, Oct. 28 (AP).—About 2,000 angry pig breeders and pork retailers from provinces near Bangkok broke into Thailand's Government House today, protesting an order restricting the butchering of pigs, police said.

The Interior Ministry recently ordered that pork sent from other provinces to Bangkok be killed under the supervision of Bangkok municipal officials. The order was aimed at insuring that pork sent to the capital contain no diseases. Pig breeders say they will suffer financially by it.

The protesters broke the entrance gate of the building housing the premier's office, police said. They told officials that they wished to discuss the matter with Premier Kukrit Pramoj.

Skinny Kids Are Fatheads

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—A study of 3,021 youngsters by the University of Minnesota says fat children on the average are smarter than skinny ones.

The researchers said the intelligence quotient (IQ) differences found in the study, which traced infants born at University of Minnesota hospitals from 1956 to 1966, were statistically significant.

The average IQ for extremely obese youngsters was 8 to 10 points higher than that of extremely lean children at age 4, and averaged 5 to 7 points higher at 7.

Dr. Robert Fisch, associate professor of pediatrics and chief author of the research report, said the IQ difference was not what the researchers were looking for, but said it should be helpful for obese children, who often suffer from biased attitudes about obesity, especially on TV.

Jaworski Says Some Watergate Facts Still Secret

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP).—Former Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski has revealed that all the facts about Watergate have not been made public even with the release of the final report of the Watergate prosecutor.

"There's still a whole lot more to be learned," he said.

Mr. Jaworski said that the still-secret facts about Watergate are in places where no indictments were returned because the evidence was not sufficient to warrant an indictment.

"Some of them relate to matters on which you couldn't have pitched an indictment anyway. They were matters that were very unbecoming .. were sleezy and unprincipled but did not relate to a violation of law."

Mr. Jaworski said that the turning point in the investigation was the successful subpoenaing of the White House tapes.

"I can tell you, if we'd lost, Nixon wouldn't have turned those recordings over. He would have escaped impeachment in my judgment," he said.

Bavarian Police Find A-Cylinder

HAMMELBURG, West Germany, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Police officers have recovered a metal cylinder containing a radioactive substance that apparently was stolen from the U.S. Army during recent war games in Bavaria.

A spokesman said officers found the cylinder with a group of youngsters, who had picked it up. The youths had not opened the cylinder.

An Army spokesman earlier said he could neither confirm that the cylinder had been stolen nor that it contained a radioactive substance. But West German police said the Army had alerted them to search for the missing cylinder.

Paraguay Elections

ASUNCION, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—President Alfredo Stroessner's Colorado party won a landslide victory in municipal elections held throughout Paraguay, according to results published here yesterday. The Colorado party polled 87 per cent of the 665,311 votes cast to elect 168 municipal councils while the main opposition group, the Liberal Radicals, polled just over 10 per cent.

Cosmonauts End Trip

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Soviet cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov, who worked in space in July with three U.S. astronauts, returned here yesterday from a two-week tour of the United States.

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Who's in Charge in Lebanon?

When the Lebanese parliament had to flee its meeting place in armored cars because the fighting in Beirut spread to its precincts, the event typified a basic mystery of Lebanon's complex problem. For months, commissions and generals and high officials of a number of governments have sought to achieve a cease-fire in a very unhappy country. Yet every attempt has broken down, and violence rages unchecked. On whom does the responsibility for this tragic condition rest? What persons, what forces, continue to defy their government and common sense in this rending madness?

The interplay of many explosive differences, religious, social, economic and national, undoubtedly make Lebanon's difficulties hard to correct, or even to appraise. Once the delicate balance between Christian and Moslem is tipped there, any number of causes of violence are revealed, and the government —which, for all practical purposes, only exists by reason of that balance—is virtually paralyzed. In consequence, a beautiful and prosperous land is ravaged by a civil war that has no apparent leadership and no clearly evident goals.

To make matters worse, Lebanon's neighbors have their own interests, often contradictory, in the outcome. The Arab nations are divided over Lebanon; some—like Libya—regard it as the battleground of a holy Moslem war. Syria has nostalgic claims to the country, while others would like to see the old status, or at least a degree of stability, restored as swiftly as possible. And, of course, Israel is another neighbor, and Israel's Palestinian problem is an important element in Lebanon's distress because of the Palestinians resident there.

In its complicated structure, as well as in its compromising confrontations, Lebanon epitomizes much of the dilemma of the whole Middle East. It is burdened by a long history of conflict, of unforgotten bitternesses among its varied communities and of newer ideas that find expression in old techniques of violence. Yet because of the nature of the case, violence offers very little hope of achieving permanent solutions.

For Europe, the existence of this inflammable state of affairs on the southern shore of the Mediterranean must be a matter of concern. But until Lebanon's allies can find some means of taking effective action to help the cause of peace there, Europe (and the United States) can do little. And a first step toward any improvement within Lebanon must be to determine what the fighters on both sides want, whether their demands can be reconciled and who can assure an absence of hostilities that will endure long enough to bring reasonable discussion of the issues. For, to an extent that has seldom been seen in internecine strife in other countries, the Lebanese fighters are battling in a civil war.

Divisive Languages

Viewing the growing language conflict in Canada, Americans can be grateful that this country has no great region of non-English-speaking citizens such as the Province of Quebec. Puerto Rico, where Spanish is the official language, is hardly comparable, since it is an internally independent commonwealth associated with the United States but not an integral part of it. The very different Canadian situation tragically demonstrates the awesome power of bilingualism to perpetuate differences within a country, deepen antagonisms and make national politics an endless walk on an ethnic tightrope.

French-speaking Quebec is now the second most populous province of Canada, a nation in which two-thirds of the people speak only English and one-third speak mostly French. If the Québecois are in some degree linguistically handicapped in most of their country, some 20 per cent of the people in that province are even more handicapped by Quebec's stringent new language regulations in its own schools. Only children who demonstrate, by entrance test, an ability in English may attend English-speaking schools. This is a hardship to many immigrant families, especially Italian, who know that without an education in English, the chances of eventually finding good jobs beyond the borders of Quebec are minimal.

Many other difficulties have grown out of Canadian bilingualism. Hostilities are fanned by requirements for French-speaking quotas in government offices and even for whole units in which French must be spoken. At that, Canada is far better off than other countries that have had to contend with bilingualism. It has proved a political curse in Belgium, an endless source of friction in ethnic patchwork countries like Yugoslavia and a cause of bloody massacres in India. Only in little Switzerland does it not seem to have been a millstone.

Immigrants to America have naturally formed language enclaves, but the sooner their children have learned to think, speak and write in English, the greater has been their mobility, the better their chances of success and the freer their country from the friction of clashing cultures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The NHS Dilemma

After resisting the idea for many months, Prime Minister Wilson has finally set up a royal commission to investigate the National Health Service. His decision is an explicit admission that the British system of socialized medicine is now in deep trouble.

Starved of the resources it needs to deliver on promises previously made, the NHS has been deteriorating in the quantity and quality of the care it provides, while bitter battles are fought over the division of inadequate funds. Those struggles take such different forms as the recent strikes of internes and residents, the argument over the future of private beds in NHS hospitals and the protests over proposals to reduce the funds and facilities available in some relatively well-off areas—London, for example—in order to improve the situation in regions where medical manpower and equipment are scarce.

For the ordinary patient the consequences of the NHS's financial difficulties range from the nearly complete unavailability of some of the latest and most expensive methods of diagnosis and therapy to the long waits—often a year or more—inflicted upon many who need surgery that is not immediately urgent. Britain's overall financial difficulties, moreover, make it unlikely that these and other NHS problems will be solved in the foreseeable future, whatever the new royal commission may report.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Blood in Lebanon

The blood spilt may make it impossible to restore, even in a revised form, the unique and delicate communal balance and the Lebanese political system as it has existed since the country's independence in 1942 . . . In the long term, it seems that the Christian minority will have to surrender its privileged position in some fundamental reform of the political system. In the meantime, with the government remaining impotent and the body politic disintegrating, events can only play into the hands of Syria and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The intention of both is to draw the country into the front line against Israel.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Sadat's Visit to the U.S.

Sadat has promoted the United States from a secondary to a primary role in Egyptian strategy, making American support his first priority and sacrificing the Soviet alliance to it. It seems to be a constant of his political philosophy that if a strategy is worth adopting it is worth adopting one hundred per cent, without qualification. Each policy must be pursued to its limit. Only if the limit is reached can it be abandoned . . .

While Congress may have its doubts, the administration has taken Mr Sadat to its heart more than any other foreign leader. Egyptian-American relations have taken on a warmth which was hardly imaginable two years ago, and of that relationship the special welcome now accorded to Mr. Sadat is a fitting symbol.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

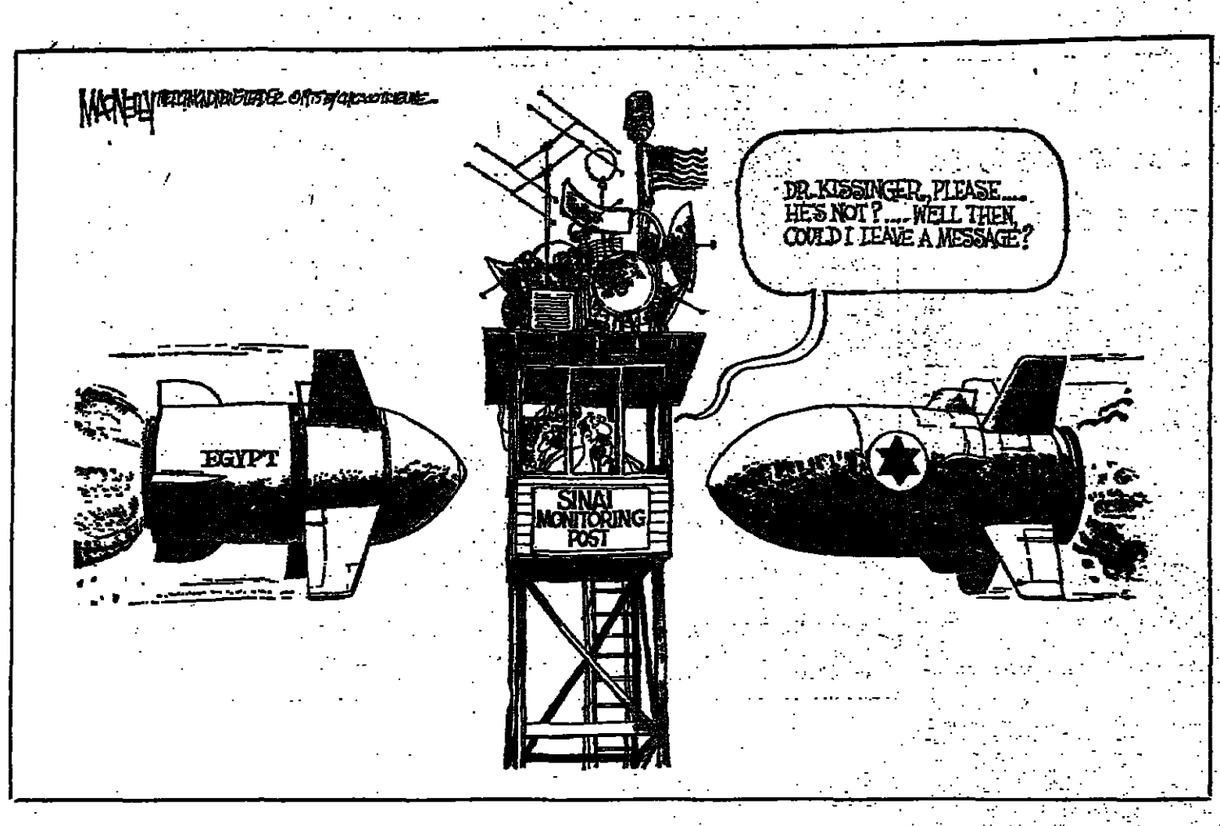
October 29, 1900

PARIS.—Is alcohol as good as petroleum for motors? That is the question the Moto-Club is setting itself to resolve in organizing the automobile race from Paris to Rouen. Over 50 vehicles of various types using the product of beetroot instead of mineral oil will take part in the contest. Automobilism and industry are as much involved in the issue as French agriculture, because alcohol is a home product, whereas petroleum has to be imported.

Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1925

LONDON.—In an interview today, Canon Carnegie, the Rev. William H. Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret's and Canon of Westminster, tells what he thinks is wrong with the United States, whence he returned recently. He thinks America is degenerating from a human society into a monkey house; women are responsible for the vulgarity of New York life and that divorce is so easy to obtain it may mean the end of civilization altogether.



Reciprocity After Helsinki—A Soviet View

By Georgi A. Arbatov

MOSCOW.—After the Final Act was signed at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the West began making attempts to reduce the significance of the conference to two propositions: the consolidation of the postwar European frontiers (which the West claims is a great concession to the Soviet Union for which the West expects repayment) and what is termed in diplomatic language the "third basket," covering questions of cooperation in the humanitarian and other fields.

It is this latter consideration that is the payment that the Soviet Union must give to the West for the West's recognition of the existing European frontiers. In fact, this appears to be the only point of interest to the West in the entire document signed this summer.

Any suspected or real attempts to alter frontiers have always led to suspicion, an arms race, and ultimately to war. To prevent these tensions is in the vital interests not only of the Soviet Union but of all other European powers as well.

No Debt

It is a mistaken concept that the Soviet Union must "owe" something to someone for such a commitment. The Soviet people have already paid in full for the existing borders with what is most dear: twenty million lives. Death is a price paid by many other peoples as well.

It is a distortion to assert that now that the Soviet Union has obtained everything it wants, the future of détente will depend on the size of "smart-money" that it gives to the West through unilateral concessions in its internal affairs. Not only is this formulation wrong, but behind it one can easily discern attempts to undermine the effectiveness of this major achievement.

The notion of the "third basket" is generally applied to provisions pertaining to the intentions and readiness of states to cooperate in such areas as culture, science and education, and information. Also included are the interests in solving various humanitarian questions, including family ties and marriage between citizens of different countries. On signing the Final Act, the Soviet Union expressed quite clearly its intention to fulfill these provisions on a reciprocal basis and in strict conformity with the spirit of the document.

The Soviet Union is consequently hard-pressed to understand the anguish with which this question is discussed in the West. As the Soviet people see it, all these are normal spheres of cooperation that will develop along with the deepening of détente and the growth of mutual confidence. This, in fact, is happening right now.

In terms of international scientific exchange programs, Soviet scientists know well that it is much easier for their United States counterparts to get an entry visa to the Soviet Union. For this purpose, United States scientists must simply apply personally to the Intourist Agency.

For a Soviet scientist to obtain entry into the United States he must receive an official invitation by an organization or a person who will vouch for the Russian's "good behavior." In several spheres, contacts are simply prohibited. For instance, if an official of a Soviet trade union visits the United States in any capacity, he gets an official warning, along with his entry visa, that any attempt to establish contacts with United States trade unions will be regarded as a violation of the law.

The Soviet Union intends to continue developing ties and contacts in conjunction with the Final Act and other signed agreements. It should be stressed that this is a reciprocal matter. The implementation of the "third-basket" provisions, as well as other sections of the Final Act, will require efforts from both the Soviet and Western sides, especially because of the blocks set up against these ties.

The sponsors of the campaign directed against the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe expose their intentions eloquently by the fact that the full and true content of the Final Act has not yet been made known to the public in most of the Western countries.

In reference to the item in the Final Act on freedom of information, the Soviet Union intends to earnestly fulfill all provisions recorded. However, if some people regard them as an invitation to fling open the door to subversive anti-Soviet pro-violence propaganda, or to fan national and racial strife, then they are laboring in vain. Neither the document signed in Helsinki nor détente will permit such occurrences.

It would not be superfluous to recall that, in establishing diplomatic relations in 1933, the Soviet Union and the United States undertook not only to refrain from interfering in one another's internal affairs, but pledged themselves to prevent all individuals and organizations under the government's direct or indirect control, including organizations financed by the government, from committing any overt or covert act which might do damage to the tranquillity, well-being, order or security of the other side.

It is not clear, however, how this can square with the subversive activities conducted by the radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which have the official backing of the United States government.

The organizers of the present campaign have intended to distort the agreements reached in Helsinki and, by laying more and more claims on the Soviet Union, to make it appear as if the Soviet Union is violating these agreements. This, in turn, will lead to a questioning of the validity of the agreements and of détente as a whole.

Georgi A. Arbatov is director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Democracy's Deep Freeze

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—The United States is once again about to enter the regular seasonal period of paralysis that interrupts the normal conduct of its foreign policy every four years because of party rivalry and factional jockeying prior to the presidential elections. Some time between now and January virtually all but the most minor or least arguable aspects of U.S. diplomacy are likely to find their way into the executive icebox.

Of course, President Ford will carry out whatever final arrangements are made for his projected visit to China. Yet it is clear that trip will contain no serious discussions of the U.S. mutual defense treaty with Taiwan. Peking is unwilling to normalize relationships with Washington while that vestigial remnant of our former Chinese policy continues.

Debating Points

Likewise, word has been passed to Moscow that after early in 1976 it will become impossible to continue serious SALT negotiations (strategic arms limitation talks) until after the quadrennial succession problem has been decided. And already it is apparent that no final agreement with Panama abrogating the existing canal treaty or further steps toward resolving the quarrel with Cuba can be expected until the American people have chosen their next chief executive.

All four of the issues listed above tend to inflame conservative-versus-liberal debates here. There is an approximate alliance among those who oppose diminishing the tie to Taiwan, those who wish to keep maximum strength in the U.S. nuclear-missile arsenal, those who object to giving up the present Panama treaty together with the U.S. colony known as the Canal Zone and those who oppose terminating the blockade of Castro in order to work out more regular friendly relationships with Havana.

In each case there are vociferous right-wing elements, to some degree visible in each party, who oppose U.S. concessions along the lines now being discussed in bilateral negotiations or at least in planning groups. Certain contacts, such as those so far indirectly and discreetly made with Cuba, have not yet reached a formal negotiating level comparable to SALT or the Panama consultations, but these will also be frozen.

Obviously, when a wholly unforeseen emergency arises in foreign relations during the pre-electoral period, the United States is not automatically condemned to lassitude. Thus, in October, 1956, President Eisenhower ignored the suggestion that strong action against the Israel-British-French invasion of Egypt might cost him the influential vote of American Jews. He used all his influence to condemn the Suez war.

Nevertheless, it is hard to imagine similarly bold decisions by a U.S. government on policy matters of a lesser urgency or importance once the usual campaign fever sets in, as it is soon about to do. No candidate—not even President Ford himself—looks strong enough either in his own party or in the country as a whole to take political risks regarded as needless or excessive by practical politicians.

Among both Republicans and Democrats there are well-known groupings and candidates tending to the right or left. These might gain or lose strength in intraparty nominating rivalries were any of the above issues dramatized prior to the conventions.

Out of the Oven

At the same time, it is considered far wiser in the State Department that certain diplomatic matters be kept out of the emotional oven of competitive politics so as not to distort or negate desired results sought by U.S. planners or negotiators.

The well-known phenomenon of policy paralysis that usually accompanies American campaigns is a factor that weighs in the decision-making of foreign countries as well as U.S. politicians. For example, some influential Arab voices had been raised against Secretary Kissinger's successful second-step negotiation between Israel and Egypt last summer.

Their argument was that not enough could be accomplished now in the name of regional peace. They concluded it would be better to await a postelectoral clarification of a possibly new viewpoint in Washington.

It is a pity that this tendency, every four years, to interrupt or interfere with the formulation of U.S. foreign policy should be a factor with which the whole world must reckon. Yet it does exist.

It is awkward; and, while the United States remains a superpower, its voters and their candidates remain responsive to emotionally presented and sometimes inflamed issues which it is wiser not to put forward during elections. That is a moment when the fever of democracy can sometimes overbalance intellectual judgment in this country.

Letters

'Pipe People'

Alden Whitman's informative "Pipe People" (IHT, Oct. 7) is timely indeed. A moderate pipe smoker over some 50 years, my regard for it is a lasting one although my consumption of tobacc has suffered a serious decline as shadows lengthen. The harmfulness of tobacco is a matter of animated discussion, but there is a notable reticence to involve the pipe.

Despite my enthusiasm for Mr. Whitman's defense of the pipe, I confess to a feeling of slight disappointment that his reference to the sturdy old corncob is confined only to a short paragraph at the end of his article. My personal collection of Dunhill, Peterson and other fine briars over the years is testimony to my respect for this popular variety of pipe, although I certainly never paid anything like $85 for any of them. They do, I readily admit, present a more elegant appearance in public and exude a more tantalizing aroma than that of the corncob.

The old corncob is, however, usually a sweet and absorbent pipe and, at least in my case, does not bite the tongue. It was certainly a standard smoke in the United States in the bygone days. I have been told that President Abraham Lincoln, among other notables, smoked one and not just surreptitiously and in private either. But this may be apocryphal.

However all this may be, Sir Walter Raleigh is depicted as smoking what looks like a long clay pipe, and maybe he did. There were no such things as briar pipes in America in those days and it seems doubtful if the Indians were up to manufacturing clay pipes. That they smoked anything other than corncobs or stone pipes impresses me as unlikely.

The present corncob at one dollar each (I remember when it was 10 cents) is certainly a bargain in these economically trying days. Doubtless its reek proves somewhat offensive except to the smoker himself. It all comes down really to what end of the pipe you are on.

H. S. F.

Paris.

Democracy at Home

In his comments (Letters, Oct. 22) on Susan Anderson's article on the Americans' "Year Abroad" (IHT, Oct. 14), Randy Wieck expresses a nice, but misplaced, sympathy for the husband of Danielle Haase-Dubosc. Cooking, marketing, housework, childminding are not tasks that are difficult or "tough"; they are merely for most of us, most of the time, indescribably boring.

"The long, difficult learning process" refers not to these skills, which can be acquired by any reasonably intelligent, competent, and willing person in about three weeks, but to the satisfactory division of these unhappy labors between wife and man. This fair-sharing does require—at least for those of us over 40—a good deal of rethinking, re-"modeling," and re-"roling"; but, as the husband in question, I am happy to assure Mr. Wieck, it results in a jettisoning of the indecent concept of "No. 1" and "No. 2" and establishes a balanced economy of effort and a just democracy in the home.

JULIAN GLOAG.

Paris.

Syria's Role In Mideast Peace Moves

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—An uninvited guest—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria—provides the true measure of the current visit to this country by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. For the test of the Sadat visit is expanding the partial agreement recently worked out between Egypt and Israel into a general settlement for the Middle East.

Expansion of that agreement, however, can only be achieved by bringing Syria into the settlement process. So the United States and Egypt will now have to begin taking Syria and President Assad far more seriously than they have so far.

Syria plays the vital role in any next step toward peace for a variety of reasons. The merry-go-round governments which used to be characteristic of Damascus are now a thing of the past. The regime of Mr. Assad, in power since 1970, is a stable government.

Thanks to Soviet aid, moreover, Syria has become a serious military power. Unlike 1956 and 1967, when they fought only token battles, the Syrians played a major role in the 1973 war. They now have a regular army four times as big as the Israeli forces, equipped with the most modern tanks, planes and missiles. In the past few days following a visit to Moscow by Mr. Assad, the Syrians have acquired new anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons which might give them the capability of initiating a war against Israel by themselves.

Huge Subsidies

The more so as Syria now, unlike the past, enjoys excellent relations with most of the Arab world. The Syrians continue to receive huge subsidies from Saudi Arabia and the oil sheikhs. They have worked out a unified command with Jordan and, except for Iraq, they are smiled upon by all the radical Arabs.

Finally, there is the steady coming apart of Lebanon under the pressure of fighting between Christian and Moslem factions. The Syrians have so far tried to play a moderating role, but the conflict is explosive and Damascus could easily be drawn into the fighting. In that case, the Israelis would probably move and a new round of war would be on.

Despite the vital role of Mr. Assad in any next step, it cannot be said that either the United States or Egypt have accorded the Syrians so much importance. The Egyptians did receive from Washington a pledge that after the interim agreement with Israel President Ford would do his best to promote a similar agreement between Israel and Syria. Secretary of State Kissinger kept the Syrians abreast of the course of his negotiations. Subsequently, Mr. Ford invited Mr. Assad to meet him in Europe later this year.

But the Ford pledge to the Egyptians was very weak and general, Mr. Kissinger's briefings apparently did not satisfy Mr. Assad, for Damascus denounced the Egyptian-Israeli agreement only hours after it was signed. There followed a couple of boners which could only alienate Damascus. The U.S. Congress, without much protest from the White House, published the amount of military aid which the United States is considering for Israel. That practically obliged Mr. Assad to go to Moscow and get an equivalent consignment of aid.

Meeting Leaked

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy then leaked the word that Mr. Ford had invited Mr. Assad to a meeting in Europe. That practically eliminated a favorable response, since acceptance would have made Mr. Assad look like an Egyptian stooge.

In these conditions it is possible to grade the various aspects of the Sadat visit. It is nice to have Washington and Cairo on good terms again and there is probably little harm in some symbolic promises of U.S. economic and military aid.

It is not bad for some to see —in, for example, the comments made by Mr. Sadat about Jews and Zionists in his Press Club speech—the truly crude nature of his mind and experience. It is useful for the Egyptian President to address Congress—if only to rid himself of various illusions about the unlimited power of the President and the secretary of state.

But a smarmy celebration of Egyptian-American harmony at the expense of other countries is just the wrong note to strike. What counts most is to create an atmosphere of progress toward a general settlement which will put Syria into the process of negotiating with Israel.

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نسخة من الأصل

Trained for Dempsey Bout

Boxer Georges Carpentier, 81, Is Dead of a Heart Attack

By Harvey Hudson

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Georges Carpentier, 81, who lost in a fourth round knockout in 1921 to Jack Dempsey in boxing's first million-dollar gate, died yesterday at the home of his daughter after a heart attack.

Although he started boxing at 14 in the flyweight class and fought up through every weight category, the peak of his career was the bout against Mr. Dempsey for the world heavyweight championship at Boyle's Thirty Acres outside Jersey City on July 2, 1921.

Mr. Carpentier, then 27, the world light-heavyweight champion, was outweighed by 16 pounds as he weighed 172 for the first boxing world championship to be broadcast by radio.

In the second round, Mr. Carpentier stunned Mr. Dempsey, then 26, but broke his hand with the blow. "I had no more chance after that," he said in a television broadcast celebrating his 80th birthday. Mr. Dempsey recovered quickly and soon softened him up for the knockout.

In Paris, arrangements had been made to flash the result of the 1921 bout with rockets. A red rocket was to announce victory for Mr. Carpentier, a green rocket meant defeat. Hundreds of thousands of persons, who stayed up to scan the skies, went to bed disappointed at the sight of the green rocket. When Mr. Carpentier returned to Paris, tens of thousands jammed the Gare Saint-Lazare to welcome him at the arrival of his boat train.

After the Dempsey bout, Mr. Carpentier lost his light-heavyweight championship to Battling Siki of Senegal by a sixth-round knockout in 1922. He was also stopped in the 15th round by Gene Tunney in New York City in 1924. He retired from the ring in 1927.

During World War I he volunteered for the French Air Force and became a pilot. He flew strafing missions at the Battle of Verdun in 1916. Later he was pulled back from combat duty by French officials, who were alarmed at the wholesale loss of their star athletes in the fighting.

Emerging from the war with the Military Medal and the rank of lieutenant, Mr. Carpentier returned to boxing. He won the world light-heavyweight title on Oct. 12, 1920, by knocking out Battling Levinsky in four rounds at Jersey City.

In 106 bouts, over a 20-year period, he won 51 by knockouts, 36 by decisions, four on fouls and drew five times. He lost seven decisions and was knocked out eight times. Mr. Carpentier was elected to Boxing's Hall of Fame in 1964.

In summing up his career, Mr. Carpentier said, "I was a technical boxer, because I was not one to take punches. I never caught a blow flush in my whole career." At the age of 80 he was still trim and straight, weighing 157 pounds.

For 30 years, from 1935 to 1965, Mr. Carpentier owned a bar in Paris. In recent years he had been retired and lived quietly in the city.

Hailed by Ailing Dempsey

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Mr. Dempsey said today he always held a great affection for the French boxer and "considered him like a brother."

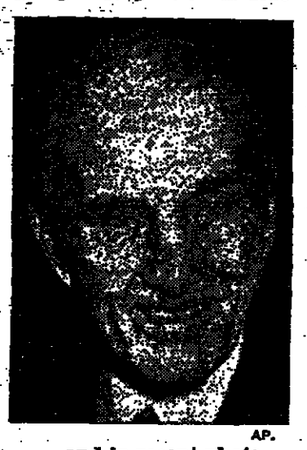
Mr. Dempsey, 80, in New York University Hospital undergoing tests for an undisclosed illness, paid tribute to Mr. Carpentier in a statement issued by his wife.

"There was a lot of closeness between us, even if we didn't see each other very often," Dempsey said. "It's a great loss for me." The two men last met here in 1966.



Keystone.

Georges Carpentier in 1926



AP.

. . . and in recent photo.

Obituaries

Rex Stout, 88, Created Sleuth Nero Wolfe

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—*Rex Stout, 88, creator of Nero Wolfe, died yesterday of natural causes at his home in Danbury, Conn. Last month his 46th Wolfe mystery, "A Family Affair," was published.*

In the gothic world of the mystery-murder-detective novel, the doyen of U.S. practitioners was Rex Todhunter Stout, a wiry, goat-bearded, argumentative, intense, immodest, highly talented artisan.

His principal handiwork was Wolfe, a Falstaff in girth and wit, a serious eater, a devoted orchidologist, an agoraphobe who solved crimes by sheer brainpower, albeit with the help of a brash but efficient legman, Archie Goodwin.

Nero Wolfe made his dazzling debut in 1934, when his creator was 47 years of age. And from then on, the 286-pound, sedentary sleuth triumphed over a variety of venal forces that included the FBI.

Solved Between Beers

Wolfe accomplished these feats between beers in a brownstone on West 35th Street, near the Hudson River, that had a hothouse on the roof. Dispensing with crime laboratories and the like, he relied on old-fashioned logic of the sort practiced by Sherlock Holmes, the vowels in whose name were identical to Nero Wolfe's, even to their order.

Stout's Nero Wolfe books appeared in 22 languages and sold a total of more than 45 million copies. They made their author happily wealthy, for he agreed with Samuel Johnson that "no man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money." And he wrote economically.

Mr. Stout was born in Noblesville, Ind., on Dec. 1, 1886, the *sixth of nine children of John and Lucetta Todhunter Stout*, both Quakers. Shortly after Rex's birth, the family moved to Wakarusa, Kan., and the boy was educated at a country school.

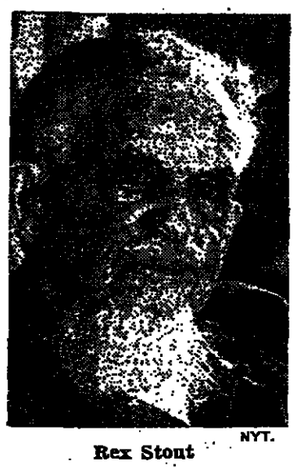
A prodigy in arithmetic, he was a public character in Kansas and was exhibited all over the state by the age of 9.

Blindfold Removed

The boy was blindfolded while someone wrote a long column of figures on a blackboard. Then the blindfold was removed and he was turned around, and within a few seconds he could give the correct total.

Fearing that his personality would be warped, Rex's parents called a halt to the exhibitions and took him out of school for a time. In this period he finished reading his way through his father's library—1,200 volumes of biography, history, philosophy and fiction.

—Alden Whitman.



NYT.

Rex Stout

John J. Rooney

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Former Rep. John J. Rooney, 71, once one of the most powerful men in Congress, died in Washington on Sunday after having undergone surgery at Georgetown University Hospital.

Until his retirement last year, Mr. Rooney had represented the 14th Congressional District in Brooklyn and served as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of State, Justice and the Judiciary.

He had been undefeated, despite heated recent primary campaigns, for 30 years.

Often blunt in his language and demanding in his questions during appropriations committee hearings, Mr. Rooney was both praised and blamed for the shape of the State Department bureaucracy in the 1950s and 1960s, when he held to its purse strings with a firm hand.

Luis Alberto Corvalan

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Luis Alberto Corvalan, 28, son of jailed Communist party leader Luis Corvalan, died on Sunday in Sofia of a heart attack, the Tass news agency reported from the Bulgarian capital.

Msgr. Giovanni Rossi

ASSISI, Italy, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Msgr. Giovanni Rossi, 87, founder of the Pro Civitate Christiana (For a Christian Society) and a friend of Pope John XXIII, died here yesterday.

The Assisi-based movement staged debates and goodwill meetings of representatives of various social and religious groups.

Peter Fosco

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP).—Peter Fosco, 81, general president of the Laborers International Union of North America and a former Cook County commissioner, died of a heart attack on Sunday.

Terrorist Accomplice Jailed for Year in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Spanish waitress Maria Angeles Otaola Baranca, 23, who fell in love with the world's most wanted terrorist, Venezuelan-born Carlos Martinez, was jailed yesterday for 12 months for storing his weapons.

A police search of her apartment uncovered pistols, cartridges, a pen gun for discharging gas, grenades, dynamite, detonators, passport stamps and rubber clubs, said prosecutor Michael Corkery at the Old Bailey.

Bonn Satellite Landing

MUNICH, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—West Germany's first satellite, *Heos 1, will splash down in the* Antarctic tonight after orbiting the earth for seven years, it was announced here today.

Yugoslavs Jail Man in 1941 Killing

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A 53-year-old carpenter has been sentenced to 12 years in jail for killing a guerrilla 34 years ago at the beginning of World War II, officials said today.

The sentence was passed here on Zivko Stevanovic, who pleaded not guilty to charges of committing a war crime. Stevanovic told the court that in October 1941 he fought against President Tito's partisans but that another member of his Chetnik royalist organization had killed the guerrilla. The Chetniks were Serbian nationalists who collaborated with the German occupying troops during World War II.

After the war, Stevanovic fled to Italy and later settled in Argentina. Late last year he returned to Yugoslavia and was arrested.

250,000 Return To Italy, Lost Jobs Abroad

MILAN, Oct. 28 (AP).—About 250,000 Italian migrant workers returned home from West Germany and Switzerland in the first five months of this year as a result of the recession, the Italian Federation of Migrant Workers said.

It reported that about 110,000 lost their jobs in West Germany and about 140,000 in Switzerland.

This trend, which was expected to continue, although to a lesser extent, in the remaining months of the year, has worsened Italy's unemployment rate and its economic and social crisis, a federation official said.

Unemployment in this country was estimated last month at between 1.2 million and 1.8 million. The labor force is 19 million.

Most workers who returned home from Germany and Switzerland settled in the Lombardy region, the official said. The area is industrialized but, because of factory layoffs, the new arrivals' possibilities of re-employment were almost nonexistent, the federation said. It urged government action to help the returnees.

100 Laborite MPs Ask U.K. to Drop Plans for A-Test

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—More than 100 members of the ruling Labor party have signed a motion asking the British government not to carry out another underground nuclear test.

Defense Secretary Roy Mason told the House of Commons last week that it may be necessary to carry out a British test at the U.S. underground testing site in Nevada next year.

Underground nuclear blasts are permitted by the 1963 partial test ban treaty, of which Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are the original signatories. This treaty bans tests only in the atmosphere, outer pace and under water.

Powerful Test in U.S.

PAHUTE MESA, Nev., Oct. 28 (UPI).—An underground nuclear test today swayed buildings 100 miles away in Las Vegas and was felt 300 miles away in Los Angeles and Sacramento.

Swedish Cabinet Shifts

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Premier Olof Palme has made Commerce Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt, 44, minister without portfolio in the Finance Ministry. Carl Lidbom will take over the Commerce Ministry.

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'Classified' for 56 Years

A 1919 U.S. Plan for the Invasion of Canada

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—A 1919 U.S. Army plan to invade Canada has been unearthed by a Midwest historian.

The plan—which was kept classified for 56 years by the Army until last month—called for defending the border along North Dakota and Montana by invading Canada's vast and barren Saskatchewan Province either by tank or on horseback backed by artillery support from huge cannon mounted on railroad cars.

A supporting program of aerial photo-reconnaissance along the 500-mile border was scrapped when the Army Air Corps and the Corps of Engineers disagreed over who would pay for the cameras.

"I'm no military strategist," said Lawrence Larsen, who prevailed upon the Army to declassify the plan after it was discovered in the Federal Records Center in Kansas City last month, "but to me it looks ludicrous."

The plan, which includes an inch-thick stack of blueprints, maps, charts and letters, was created by the Corps of Engineers in 1919 after it was discovered that the United States had no provision for defending its land borders, Mr. Larsen said.

It lay moldering under its confidential seal until it was discovered by officials at the records center last month and turned over to Mr. Larsen, who was looking for topics for students in his history class at the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

According to Mr. Larsen, the mainstay of the 1919 battle plan was the movement of huge cannon mounted on railroad flatcars to the Canadian border, presumably to lob shells at the prairie.

To prepare for this portion of the plan, a major general in the War Department wrote to the Canadians politely asking for their maps of the area. The Canadians sent back six copies with the notation by J.E. Chalifour, Canada's chief geographer, that "the maps were somewhat out of date and they'd do better when they caught up."

A Corps of Engineers officer in Kansas City ordered to prepare rail routes to the border dutifully noted in his report that there was little need to prepare for squeezing the guns through any tunnels on the Great Plains because none existed.

In studying the area along the border, Col. R.T. Ward of the Kansas City office of the engineers determined that the only city really worth defending at the time on the U.S. side was Duluth, Minn.

The plan, Mr. Larsen said, never revealed who the Army thought would be crossing over from Canada. Nevertheless, he said it appeared that the North Dakota-Montana section was just part of an overall border defense contingency plan.

Mr. Larsen said he was not able to find any other portion of the plan but did learn that the section involving the defense of Minnesota was probably never drawn up because the administrator of the Corps of Engineers district office at St. Paul never received his security clearance.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said, "If an attack were ever to take place across the Canadian border, the Army is prepared to defend the country."

What, he was asked, would the Army do today in the event of a land attack from the north? "I can't tell you that," the spokesman replied. "It's classified."

Plea of Not Guilty Made in Moore Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A federal court judge entered a not guilty plea today for Sara Jane Moore, charged with trying to kill President Ford in San Francisco Sept. 22.

Judge Samuel Conti set a trial date of Dec. 15 for Mrs. Moore, 45, and said a hearing on her mental competency would be held Nov. 17. The judge rejected an argument by her attorney that there should be no arraignment until her mental competence is determined.

New NOW Aides Vote to Expand DeCrow Policies

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The National Organization for Women ended a four-day national conference here yesterday with the election of a new group of officers pledged to expand the organization's activities on behalf of poor women, minority women, housewives and lesbians.

After a bitter, two-day election contest, the convention elected to NOW's governing board more than a two-thirds majority of supporters of Karen DeCrow, the Syracuse lawyer who was re-elected president of the organization on Sunday.

Mrs. DeCrow had complained that she was unable to put her policies into effect last year, because she did not have a majority of the board behind her.

The convention, deeply involved in its own controversies, all but ignored the two Democratic candidates for the presidency of the United States who had responded to its invitation, Pennsylvania's Gov. William Shapp and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana.

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Swiss Socialists Gain 9 Seats in Lower House

BERN, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The Socialists emerged as the strongest single party in the lower house after Swiss federal government elections at the weekend, according to final results announced today.

The party won nine more seats in the poll, held under the shadow of the country's worst economic recession since World War II. The Socialists, who now have 55 seats in the 200-member lower house, are one of four parties in a coalition which has ruled for 16 years, a partnership the elections leave unchanged.

Socialist leaders saw the gains as a mark of public support for more state intervention to help the country in its economic troubles. In the past year unemployment has leaped from less than 100 to almost 12,500. Industrial production has dropped by 17 per cent and both imports and exports have fallen.

The Socialist success contrasts with a slump in popularity for the two rightwing parties pledged to cut back on the country's one million foreigners, who make up 17 per cent of the total population. They lost six seats.

New Swedish Pension Plan To Allow Gradual Retirement

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Swedish government, seeking to cope with an increasingly large population over the age of 65, has devised an unusual national pension plan designed to ease retirement for men and women long accustomed to busy workaday living.

The plan, the most far-reaching in Europe, offers Swedes a chance to taper off work gradually between the ages of 60 and 70, combining part-time employment with partial pensions.

"A sudden switch from working life to full retirement can be detrimental to many workers. It can harm them mentally," said Kenneth Brathall, legal adviser of the Ministry of Social Affairs. "We want to give people the chance to adjust."

The proposed legislation, backed by labor unions and government agencies, is virtually assured of passage by parliament and is expected to take effect next summer. It lowers the pension age from 67 to 65 and introduces a broad flexibility that enables Swedes to postpone retirement to age 70 or to advance their pension time to start at 60, but at reduced levels.

Part-Time Work

Most significantly, the reform allows the option of working part-time, at one's own pace, and of collecting reduced pensions until full retirement.

"It was unions, supported by doctors and psychologists, who said it would be better if people went into retirement slowly," said Mr. Brathall, who helped devise the plan.

"We found that people who worked many years and then retired didn't know what to do with their lives. They missed the social contacts, the friends, at work.

"They found themselves unproductive after years of productivity. It was the government's obligation to change policy and help these people."

The problems of aging industrial workers, and the physical and psychological effects of retirement have been sources of some anxiety to the Swedish government, which prides itself on its elaborate network of social and economic care for its population of 8.1 million.

Poverty Wiped Out

Sweden's welfare state, supported by one of the highest income-tax rates in the world, has virtually wiped out poverty and provides subsidies from birth to death. *Children in nursery school* are given free breakfasts and lunches. Old people and students enjoy 50-per-cent discounts on state railways. Parents get tax-free payments of about $6 a day for six months when a child is born, in addition to a tax-free "child allowance" of about $30 a month. Writers get royalties each time someone takes their books out of libraries. Medical care is free, and some funerals are subsidized.

Government officials concede that the problems of the elderly have been especially complex, in part because the issues are psychological, not financial. Moreover, an increasingly large proportion of the population is over 65—life expectancy for men in Sweden is 72, for women, 76.

Pension Plan

Sweden's national pension plan embodies a basic, flat-rate pension and a relatively new supplementary pension based on previous income. Both are set on a fixed figure adjusted each month according to general price levels.

Although pensions vary, the average for a couple is about $7,000 to $9,000 a year. These amounts are expected to rise sharply in the next few years as the supplementary pension takes full effect.

Under the government's new proposals, elderly people who work part-time collect diminished pensions, but continue to collect, and earn salaries, as well as supplementary benefits. In scaling down work time for the elderly, the government has stipulated that each person must work a minimum of 17 hours a week to remain on the job and earn the extra benefits and partial pension.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

'Bite the Bullet'—A Glorious Western

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 28 (IHT).—Richard Brooks—whose "Bite the Bullet" (at the Arlequin and Paramount-Elysées in English) is the most popular picture in Paris—is an author turned director. His first book, "The Brick Foxhole," a grim portrait of the home front during World War II, led him to Hollywood, where he was scenarist for the screen version, "Crossfire."

Since becoming a director, he has tackled Conrad and Dostoevski, but his "Lord Jim" and "Brothers Karamazov" were pale travesties of the originals. He made effective films from Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry" and Truman Capote's "In Cold Blood." With "Bite the Bullet," he emerges happily as an author-director.



Gene Hackman in Richard Brooks's "Bite the Bullet."

A Spanish-American War veteran, an avid horse-fancier, takes part in a cross-country race, a competition organized by a Denver newspaper. The other contestants are, so to speak, from the stock yard. There is a girl contestant with an ulterior motive—she hopes during the journey to liberate her jailbird lover who is doing a stretch on a chain gang in the hills. There is also an ancient Pony Express courier, a lazy drunk who would fix the race, and a nervous young punk whose stupid arrogance is cured by the rough experience of the winding trail.

Brooks has put life, humor and atmosphere into his shaggy yarn.

Gene Hackman makes the most of his role as the tough horseman, delivering his reminiscences of San Juan Hill and a lost girlfriend without undue sentimentality. Candice Bergen is the woman who loves a bandit. James Coburn, whose voice and gestures hint that he has been taking acting lessons from John Huston, is an easy-going sidekick and Ben Johnson scores as the old Pony Express rider. "Bite the Bullet" restores the Western to its former glory.

* * *

The tastelessness of Jean Yanne has only been equalled by that of Ken Russell. In his latest venture, "Chobizenesse"—his spelling is as atrocious as his writing—Yanne appears determined to surpass his British rival. Taking the leading role himself—a breach of good manners and sound sense—he plays a revue director who tries to become an artist with fatal results. This cabaret producer is actually mowed down by French riot police when he refuses to quit a theater during a performance of his masterpiece. We are permitted to see little of his chef d'oeuvre, but as he has earlier exposed his style with a vampire ballet and a Marquis de Sade orgy tableau our curiosity is not ardent. Robert Hirsch, late of the Comédie-Française and a fine actor, appears as an unsuccessful composer, christened Jean-Sebastian Bloch, which affords a sample of the script's wit. Glaring, noisy episodes abound and there is a bad joke every few minutes. The unmistakable Yanne signature is on almost every inch of the footage. ("Chobizenesse" is at the Berlitz, the Clumy Palace and the Gaumont Ambassade.)

* * *

"Oh, America!" (at the Vendôme, the Balzac and the Marbeuf in English) is a documentary by Michel Parbot, a French television reporter. He filmed scenes in New York, Chicago, Des Moines, Las Vegas, San Francisco and Los Angeles and has recorded some oddities: a college for training auctioneers, another for rodeo riders, a hamburger manufacturing plant, a stop-smoking clinic, a Sunday school in which a ventriloquist and his dummy serve as pastors, a black mass of Greenwich Village devilry, casino gambling, the woozy togetherness rites of some California yogis and folk dance instruction. Even for a travelogue, the viewpoint is extremely narrow. One feels that Mr. Parbot has ventured far and wide to see very little.

* * *

"Kuhle Wampe," written by Bertolt Brecht and made in Germany in 1932, is on exhibit (in German) in the Cinemobil tent (Square du Chanoine-Violet, Paris 14). The subject is a working-class family during the economic crisis of pre-Hitler Berlin. The son, out of work, commits suicide; the family is evicted from a tenement and moves to a shack in Kuhle Wampe. The daughter and her fiancé quarrel because he agrees to marry her only from a sense of duty: She is pregnant. The lovers are reconciled at a big Communist gala, which symbolizes the hope of the young revolutionary generation. The film was banned in Germany as Communist propaganda and Brecht, after a losing battle with the censors, admitted that they had judged his purpose correctly.



One Saint Laurent view of pants scene: clam diggers.



Brigitte Mota/SIPA.

Dorothy Jacobson, who designs for Dorothée Bis, comes up with white ducks, blousons, striped vests.



Marc Bohan (Dior) ends a jumpsuit at the ankle.

The Unequivocal Comeback of Pants in Paris Collections

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 28 (IHT).—For a while, it looked as if pants were out. A couple of seasons ago, I stood at a Métro station and counted three skirts to one pair of pants. In shops, the count was often 10 to one.

But with the last ready-to-wear collections, pants made an unequivocal comeback. The choice, however, is varied. The funniest version: the wide pantaloons as shown by Dorothée Bis and Valentino. The most elegant: the silk tunics over silk pants as done by Saint Laurent and Givenchy. The most romantic: the crêpe de chine dresses over crêpe de chine drawers, courtesy of Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé).

Designers are facing the facts. Despite the skirt flurry, women love pants and are not about to set them aside. In New York, women never caved in as they did in Paris. They still wore pants at chic luncheon places and the evening pajamas never phased out of the picture.

Over here, it now looks as if pants have gained a new lease on life, but with the imagination of Paris designers, they are pants with a phis.

Get it together with the moon together with the mood together with the drink together with the food together with the sax together with the flute together with the gowns together with the suits together with the palms together with the lawn together with the dew together with the dawn.....



Get it together with Tia Maria

The unique coffee liqueur

The Male 'Metapause' Syndrome and the 'Macho' Thing

By Ursula Nils

LOS ANGELES.—Mrs. X was a perfect wife: Her children were outstanding students, her tasteful home was spotless, she was a gourmet cook and charming hostess on the many occasions when her husband's job required they entertain.

Nor did she neglect herself. She kept her body trim with regular exercise, her mind honed through challenging community projects and continuing graduate-level courses.

When both children went away to college, she looked forward to having more time with her husband.

That was when he announced he was going mountain-climbing in the Himalayas at Christmas.

He returned—to pursue the adventurous life, driving a Maserati and living in a singles apartment. Baffled and stunned, final divorce papers in hand, Mrs. X retreated with the family dog to Milwaukee, where she had been a popular and carefree career girl before her marriage.

The Syndrome

What happened? Edmund Hallberg, professor of guidance at California State University, Los Angeles, thinks Mr. and Mrs. X were victims of what he calls the male "metapause syndrome."

He defines the word literally: meta, meaning change, and pause, a time to stop and think—in this context about one's identity and direction. It occurs in middle age, which Hallberg brackets as between 35 and 55.

"A man hits 40, he finds a few gray hairs, he realizes all of a sudden his kids don't need him much any more and that he is not going to move up to be president of his company," Hallberg said. "Suddenly he's asking, 'Who am I and where am I going?'"

Symptoms of male metapause run the gamut from unhappiness at work to fear of losing sexuality, said Hallberg, who is writing a book on the syndrome.

"The American male ties so much of himself into his work," he said. "He pins his hopes on going far in a company, then in mid-life he begins thinking, 'I'm in a rut.' He knows in his heart that, while he probably can remain with the company until retirement—and there's another depressing thought!—he won't advance much.

"Sexual changes cause a certain amount of fear; the feeling that it's all over really bothers a great many men. They are confused by two things: their Victorian conditioning, which contrasts with today's swinger philosophy, and the mythologies of the numbers game—the 'How many times' and 'How long it is' tales we grew up with in the locker room.

'The Macho Thing'

"We are so much into the macho thing . . . a man can have sexual intercourse outside of marriage and outside of love—but not outside of manhood."

Hallberg thinks that today's emancipation of women can exacerbate a man's insecurities, depending on how his wife reacts.

"The emancipation of woman to personhood changes the dominoes in the family," he said. "She returns to school or gets a job, and the division of her time changes. She finds excitement at a time when her husband is bored.

"As a provider, he finds his wife wants to go to work. As a lover, he finds his wife needs to get away for a few days.

"How a man reacts to his liberated wife depends on how extremely she has reacted to women's lib and how suddenly. If it becomes a matter of rebellion, it really threatens him."

Through it all, Hallberg said, the man continues to ask, "Who am I?"—and to seek answers through change.

"Some things are subtle. A man grows his hair longer, the checks in his jacket get larger, he buys a sports car," he said.

"Males going through metapause need excitement. After his divorce—the second largest divorce rate occurs when the husband is between 35 and 55—he takes up sky-diving or hang-gliding or climbs mountains—to prove he can do it. He goes out of town on business and picks up an 18-year-old girl.

"He has subtle physical changes that are magnified by our youth-oriented society. He's gaining weight, he's not climbing trees with the kids any more. He may stay in shape, but it takes a lot longer.

"He has drinking problems. Look at the advertising. 'Ghetto—You only go around once.' Kamchatka—'Come catch me.'"

Fears Exaggerated

A man's fears also may be exaggerated because he thinks he is the only male who has them, Hallberg said.

"Men are very poor at disclosing these things," he said. "Because of lack of disclosure, they tend to personalize their problems—or to blame them all on their wives."

Some of the answers, Hallberg thinks, may lie in getting rid of two erroneous concepts.

"The first is that, once we're graduated from college, we are educated," he said. "The second is, that as we leave college or begin a career, we are 'adjusted.' The truth is that all of us go through predictable crises.

"Men play roles, as women do, and as the years pass they find that some are not as important as they used to be. But retirement is a process that can be terribly devastating.

"We must recognize that education is definitely becoming a life-long process. We must consider alternative careers and avocational interests. "We all have a need to be a personage, and dropping out isn't the answer."

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ROME GALLERIES

Baruchello, Etruscuiudens, 77 Piazza Navona, Rome, through October.

More than ever this incorrigible juggler, teacher and raconteur, Baruchello sums up, dissects and jumbles the components of the consumer culture with artless abandon in the tiniest of images, pretty, but also as sharp and cutting. Fragments—tool kits, bombs, advertising slogans, mushrooms, textbook illustrations, human bodies—are at first only decipherable in terms of pictorial patterns teeming and swarming over canvas or page. They are drawn intricately, accented with cut-outs and sparked with bright pop colors. Craftily rifling through the symbols of our era, Baruchello embroiders them with more of the same, or cuts them up to use them as components of untellable tales which imply political lessons. Baruchello's comics for the sophisticated left are both pungent and imaginative; seldom has social conscious art looked both so cheerful and dainty.

A large (large for Baruchello) box inhabited by little tanks, gear boxes, sundry machinery and busy ideograms, throws a light on the absurdity of technocratic endeavor. But two and a half dozen transparent lucite boxes filled to bursting point with the detritus from a desk—letters, manuscript rejects, bits of film and minute toys—are diverting enough, though here Baruchello's love for the playful and the small runs away with him.

* * *

Fritz Wotruba, Centro Sperimentale, Sala 1, 10 Piazza di Porta San Giovanni, Rome, through October.

The recently deceased Austrian sculptor is here represented with religious works. Chunky squared forms are massed in semi-abstract configurations, crucifixes or less specific pieces. Cube upon cube builds a brooding squat composition in bronze—an "earthy" modern roughness. The religious theme lends them a certain robust quality. But as in Henry Moore with his holes, stylistic devices fail to overcome the essential academicism.

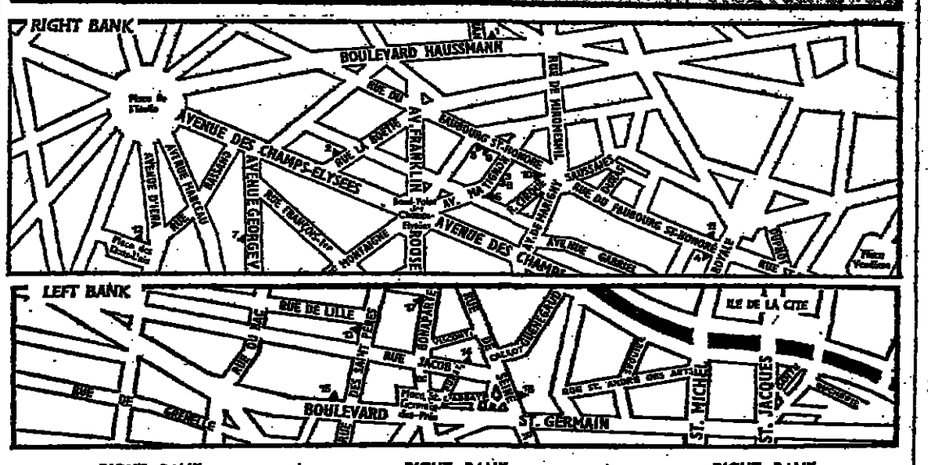
* * *

Pedro Cano, Galleria Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, through October.

Beds, closets, rooms and courtyards in old Rome are painted in pale washed-out tints, in grays, pinks and ochres. Here the daily life of the poor is rendered as accusation, social protest. But instead of being disturbing, lyrical or at least mysterious, the images fall flat—too much manipulation and play with surface texture draining them of any deeper meaning.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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(1) GALERIE ARIEL
140 Boulevard Haussmann, 8e. 227-13-09. Appel, Bitran, Bosta, Debré, Destarac, Gillet, Lindstrom, Marfaing, Mihailovitch, Tabuchi, Wyckaert.

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(4) GALERIE DE FRANCE
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(5) GALERIE GUIGNE
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14 Avenue Matignon (8e) 225-64-77. Original Lithographs Buffet, Jaudem, Cassigneul.

(9) GALERIE NICHIDO
61 Faubourg St-Honoré (8e). 266-62-86 Pierre CHRISTIN. Oct 10-Nov. 8.

(10) HERVE ODERMATT
85 bis Fbg Saint-Honoré (8e). 266-92-58. RECOIN, PICASSO, DEGAS, LEGER, ROUAULT, VELICKOVIC, VIEIRA da SILVA, WEISBUCH, HEAULME, GERMAINE RICHIER, PENALBA.

RIGHT BANK

(11) GALERIE URBAN
18 Fbg. Saint-Honoré (8e). 265-62-82. From Renoir to Lerjen, Reth, Lataste.

(12) VISION NOUVELLE
6 Place des Etats-Unis (16e) 723-72-19. CARZOU. Graphic works.

LEFT BANK

(13) Paul FACCHETTI
6 Rue des Saints-Pères, 6e. 260-76-23.

(14) GALERIE FURSTENBERG
5 Rue Jacob, 6e. 325-88-58. Original surrealist engravings. DALI, BELLMER, L. FINI, CHIRICO.

(15) ALEXANDRE IOLAS - PARIS
196 Bld Saint-Germain. 7e. 222-75-80. MATTA.

(16) GALERIE MELKI
55 Rue de Seine, (6e) 633-12-70. Alberé, Crest, Burkin, Ledanseur, Marcoussis, Matsinger, Miro, Pellikoff, Severini, Tanguy, Velmier.

(17) LUCIE WEILL, 6 R. Bonaparte, 6e. Pahaiers from the Gallery.

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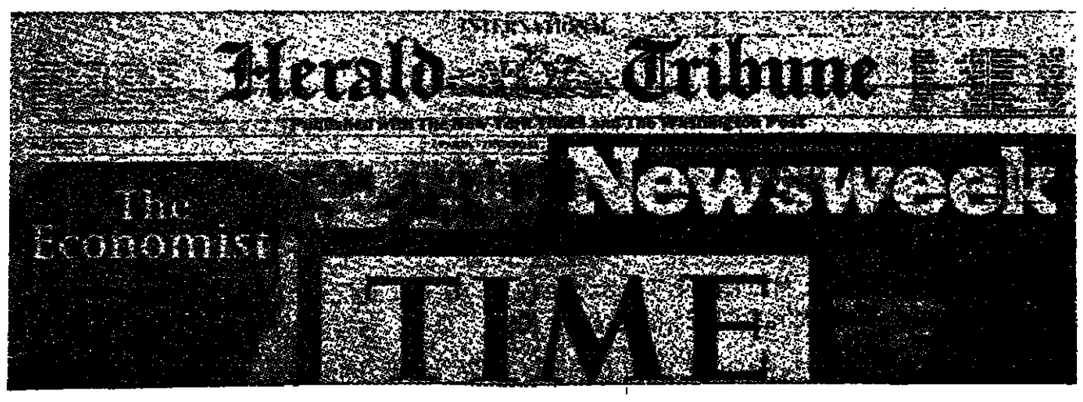
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هكذا من الأصل

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 28

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
42¼	33¼	AbbtLab .80	17	60	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
47¼	35¼	ACF In 2.60	8	9	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
10¾	7	AcmeCiv .50	5	3	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	7	24	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
71	7¼	AdmEx .77e		86	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	Adms Mills		25	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9¾	3½	Addressog	13	65	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
19	7¼	Advinv .24e		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
35¾	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	12	262	22¼	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
43⅝	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	36	36	36	+ ½
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	44	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Aileen Inc	11	15	2½	2¾	3¼	+ ⅛
79½	44¼	AirPrd .92b	17	91	67	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	4⅜	AirbnFrt .50	9	42	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
23⅜	18½	Aircoinc 1	5	45	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industrs	5	28	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10¾	Alcoa 1.20		31	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	7	5	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
9½	6½	AlaP pf8.28		250	77	77	77	—
17⅜	9	Alaska Intrs	7	32	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅜	13	Albanyin .60	8	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23⅜	12¼	Albertsn .60	11	15	23½	22½	22½	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅜	AlcanAlu .80	12	128	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
14½	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	16	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	24	33	24	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	48	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
6⅜	1⅜	AlisnMf .48e		28	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅞	6⅜	AllegCp .45e	6	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26⅞	20¾	AlgLud 1.80	5	17	22⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
36⅞	31⅜	AlgLud pf 3		3	34	34	34	
16¾	12⅜	AlgPw 1.52	8	199	17½	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	4¾	AllenGrp .40	15	57	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	78	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
15⅜	10⅝	AlldProd 1	5	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	
46⅝	15⅜	AlldStr 1.40	9	73	45⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		56	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
12¾	6¼	AlldChal .28	6	51	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8	5¼	AllrAut .55	7	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12½	6¼	AlphaP .36p	8	219	6¾	6¼	6⅝	
50¼	27¼	Alcoa 1.34	14	145	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
46⅜	26¾	AmalgSug 3	2	9	34¼	33¾	34¼	
56¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	11	467	51¼	49½	51¼	+ 2⅛
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	185	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Amcord .28	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	6	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		3	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	A Hess .30b	4	95	16¾	16¾	16¾	
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
22	7⅜	AAirFlit .48	11	30	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Am Airlin		566	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14¾	3¼	A Baker .40	30	23	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	— ⅛
43¾	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	107	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	13¼	AmBdcst .80	12	49	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5	AmBldNk .36	5	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
29⅝	28	A Can 2.20a	7	62	29¼	29¼	29¼	—
23½	18¾	A Can pf1.75		4	20¼	20½	20½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	AmCen Mtg		20	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19¼	10¾	A Chain 1.20	6	8	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
30⅜	20⅜	A Cyan 1.50	8	123	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
27¼	16½	AlDistTel .56	10	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVI		4	4	4	4	
21	14¼	AmElPw 2	10	278	20⅞	20⅜	9	— ⅛
13¼	3¾	AFamily .28	6	41	9¼	9	9	
6	2⅜	AmFin .10p		1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—
1⅝	8	AmF pf.75p	z100		8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24½	20⅜	AGIBd 1.92		10	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
17¾	12¾	AmGenCv 1.32		17	16	15⅜	16	
13⅜	9	A Gnins .60	6	87	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
23½	17⅜	A Gin pfl.80	5	10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
16½	8¾	AmHoist .70	5	37	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	23	485	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
38½	26⅝	AmHosp .30	25	101	34¼	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		1	3	3¼	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	AmJacq .12	8	39	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	5	57	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Motors		167	6	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	59	33¾	33½	33½	
9¼	3¾	Am Seating	5	1	9	9	9	
15¾	5¾	AmShip .68b	6	95	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16½	8½	AmStand .80		6	15	14¾	14¾	
65	41¾	A Std pf4.75		12	52¾	51	52¾	+ 1¾
9¾	6	AmSterll .20	11	25	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	10	6	26	30¼	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
52	44¼	AmT&T 3.40	10	692	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		36	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
45¾	40½	ATT pf$3.64		45	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		109	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ½
10⅛	8¼	AWaWk .64	4	14	8¾	8¾	8¾	
159⅝	91	AW prf 1.25		250	15	12	12	— ⅛
14½	7½	Amoron 1	5	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅜	2¾	AmesD .10a	4	24	3¾	3¾	5	— ⅛
21¾	10¾	Ametek 1	8	45	20¼	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
22	9¼	AMF In 1.24	11	216	19¾	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	14¾	Amfac Inc 1	4	74	15¾	15	15⅝	
40⅝	23¾	AMP Inc .30	33	x180	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
14¾	6⅜	Ampco .40a	4	4	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Ampex Corp	13	36	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Amrep Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	69	37½	36	37½	+ 1⅜
52	36	Amst pf2.65		1	50	50	50	+ 1
8¾	7½	Amstr pf.68		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	59	60¼	59¼	60½	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Amtel .32	4	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20¾	13¼	Anacond .60		60	16	15⅝	16	
24½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	17	23¼	22¾	23⅜	— ⅛
37	20¾	AndCh 1.20	8	13	36¾	36¼	36½	
8⅛	4¼	Angelica .12	8	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	9¾	AnsuCo .53t	4	65	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
15	9¼	Apache .50	9	19	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
23	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	16	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	T1-16	Apeco Corp		19	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
13	9¼	APL Cp .60	5	19	13¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
20½	9	APL pfC1.06		17	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
79	72	ApPw pf8.12		z100	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
70	62	ApPw pf7.40		z100	68	68	68	
4	1¼	Applid Mag		1	3	3	3	
59⅜	38	ARA Sv 1.06	13	23	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ½
1¼	6⅝	ArcataN .36	5	55	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24½	20	ArcaN pf 2		1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
41¼	18½	ArchrD .25b	17	58	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Arctic Entr		6	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Aristar		24	2¾	2¾	2¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	9⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	5	x115	15	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	ArkStGas .25r		7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28⅛	20¼	ArkLGs 1.70	7	99	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
4	1¾	Arlen RltyD		28	2½	2¼	2¼	

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
7	4⅜	Armada Cp	9	31	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	79	27¼	27¼	27½	— ⅛
30¼	23⅜	Arm pf 2.10		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		x200	45	45	46	
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	29	82	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
19¾	10½	Armst Rub	12	29	19¾	18½	19¾	
14	9¾	ArnCorp 1	6	9	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Arvin .22f	25	109	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	29	ASA Ltd .80		160	34¼	33⅝	34	— ⅛
16¾	13¼	Asarco .60	16	99	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	AshOil 1.50	5	122	22½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
24	16½	AsdDrG 1.40	14	70	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	17¼	AsdSpg 1.40	6	50	21	21	21	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Atlantn .40	3	16	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5¼	1¼	Atico 1.50e		21	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19½	r9¾	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	12	16⅛	16¾	16⅛	— ⅜
20	15¼	AtlCE pf2.82		1	63½	63½	63½	+ 1½
7⅛	7¼	AtlRich 2.50	14	181	96	95½	96¼	+ 1¼
51	45	AtlRc pf5.75		270	46	46	46	+ 1
185¼	129	AtlRch pf 3		3	165¼	164¼	164¾	— ¼
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		68	65½	64¼	64⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	Atlas Corp	25	69	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	ATO Inc .20	5	119	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
65	27¼	AutoData .40	23	26	59	56¾	58¼	— ⅜
6	1⅜	Autmtn .05e	6	x48	4½	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	3⅜	Avco Corp		86	6¼	6	6⅛	
7½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		7	10-16	10-16	13-16	—1-16
26½	9¼	AvcoCp pf		19	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
38¾	19	AveryPd .30	38	105	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
9¾	5¼	AvisInc 1	9	1	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.48	20	740	42	41¼	41⅝	+ 1
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	10	55	17¼	17	17	— ½

B

27⅜	13½	BabckW .80	4	108	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Bache .20e		4	30	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	4½	Baker In .20	8	49	9¾	9¾	9¾	
58⅜	32	BakerOil .42	18	x64	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	BallyMf .02a	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	BaldGE 1.92	7	146	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
54	45¾	Baltr pfB4.50		z30	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
6	2⅜	Bangr Punt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	52	31⅛	26⅞	26¾	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Bk ofVa .88	5	52	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
25½	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		13	25	25¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅜	BardCR .20	13	181	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅜	BasicInc .60	35	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
31¾	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z300	27	27	27	+ ⅛
31¾	14½	BatesMf .80	3	49	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
39½	21⅝	Bauschl .60	14	37	30⅞	30¼	30½	— ⅛
51¾	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	720	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	14	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	14¾	Bearing	4	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
24¾	14¼	BeatFds .76	14	408	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅜
116½	75	BeatFd pf4		3	116	115⅝	115⅝	+1⅛
39½	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	x41	38⅝	38½	39⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	20	74	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
14¾	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	38	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
5¾	3½	vBeech Crk		z90	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
31	13½	Baker .20		73	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Belden 1.20	8	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	BeldHe .30b	10	3	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
22¾	10¼	BellHow .84	8	224	16⅜	16½	16¾	
18	12¼	BemisCo 1b	8	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
45¼	21¾	Bendix 2	9	38	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
67¾	36	Bendix pfG			45	45	45	
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z10	45	45	45	+ ⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.20		1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
7⅞	1⅜	BenfStd Mtg		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅝	1⅜	BengtB .07e	6	32	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	2⅛	Berkey Pho		314	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24¾	16¾	Best Prod		197	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
44¼	24¾	BethSt 2a	4	4,566	35⅝	34½	35¼	+ ½
63	35¾	BigThre .48	21	23	61¼	60½	61¼	+ ½
36¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	30	179	25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
9	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	154	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	11	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
16½	10¼	BlockHR .80	10	234	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
8	5¾	BlueBell .80	10	75	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
31⅜	15¼	Boeing .80	8	116	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
27¼	16½	BoiseCas .65	10	330	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.68	3	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	BorWar 1.35	10	67	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
3¾	1¼	Bormans	5	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24¼	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	27	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
90	70	BosE pfB.88		z10	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅝	BosE pfI.17		63	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3¼	Brantff .20a	6	74	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
40¾	36½	BriggsS 1.60	19	30	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
69¾	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	232	67⅞	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
46	33	BristM pf 2		x7	42¾	42¼	42¾	
24½	12¾	BrkwyGs 1	7	77	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
17	11⅜	BklyUG 1.72	6	38	16¾	16	16	
19¾	13⅜	BwnGp 1.40	11	132	17⅝	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
59⅜	47¾	BwnShrp .20	9	10	54¾	53¾	54¼	— ⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	3	115	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	18	419	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	7	4	12	12	12	
7	1¾	BT Mtg .90e		76	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	16	167	43⅜	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	7¼	BuddCo .60	9	24	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
54½	48½	BuddCo pf 5		z200	50	50	50	
5¼	4⅛	BudCa pf.48	1		5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		44	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	5	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	BulovaW .20	70	36	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	BunkHil 1.86		21	20	19¾	19¾	
8	3¼	BunkrR .20p		7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅜	9⅞	Bunkr pfI.50		11	12½	12¼	12½	
28⅛	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	19	38	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
42⅜	28¾	BurlNo .85p	12	58	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	BurlNo pf.25		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
110¾	81½	Burrghs .60	22	325	86⅞	85¼	86	— ⅝

C

5½	2½	CabCab For		25	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	15¾	Cabot Cp .92		14	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ½
3¾	1¾	Cadence Ind		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	Cal Finanl	96	29	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16¾	13⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	7	99	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .39r	11	41	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
33⅛	11¾	Camrn Brg		9	13¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
96¾	18¾	CamRL .60a	14	33	23½	22½	23	+ ⅛
34	27¾	CamSp 12.4	12	64	32½	31⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅜	CdnPac .36e	6	51	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
7⅜	7⅛	CanalR 1.10	2	9	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	51	40⅞	39½	39½	— 1¼
19	12	Cap Hold .34	14	43	24	23¾	23¾	
3¾	¾	Capit Mtg		17	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
47¾	28¼	Carbor 17.0	7	6	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	Carlisle .88	8	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
66	53½	CarnCS&Oh .5		x10	53½	53½	53½	
7¾	4⅜	CaroFrg .20		5	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16⅜	11	CarpPw 1.68	7	467	16	17⅞	17⅞	
26½	24½	CarP pf26.7		35	25¼	25¼	25¼	
25⅜	15⅜	CarTec 1.60	5	6	21	21	21	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	23	48	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19¼	19	CarrGn .96a		4	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
25	13¼	CarlHwl .80	18	84	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	CartWall .40	8	x29	7¾	7	7¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	CascNGs .92	8	5	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	CastICk .80b	5	36	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	48	CaterpTr 2	11	236	72¾	71¾	72¾	+ ¼
154	89⅞	CBS 1.40	12	115	91½	89¾	91	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	CCI Corp		3	1½	1½	1½	
16½	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.16	4	1	14½	14½	14½	
45¼	25⅜	Celanese 2.80	23	297	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
11½	5	Centex .12	26	77	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	12¼	CenHud 1.72	6	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	CenILL 1.60	9	102	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87	z1350		27½	27½	27½	
13¼	9⅜	CentlPS 1.20	8	93	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
20¼	14¼	CenLasE 1.28	8	179	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	10	19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
18½	13¾	CenSoW 1.16	10	133	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
16	7⅜	CenSoya .60	13	333	16½	16¼	15¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	102	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	12	108	19¾	19¾	19½	+ ⅜
17½	10⅛	Cerro 1.20		76	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Certi-Ised .60	17	79	13½	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅛	CessnaAir 1	7	161	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	Champint 1	8	24	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
62	46	Chmpl pf5.50		2	54	54	54	
19¼	12⅜	Chmpl pf1.20		z90	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	479	10	9¾	9¾	
6½	4¼	CharCo .02h	4	72	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	6⅝	ChaseFd .60	4	38	8	7⅞	8	
38¾	24¼	ChaseM 2.20	4	388	27	26	27	+ ⅛
3	2	ChasT 1.73e		328	2	1⅞	2	
7½	5¼	Chelsea .48	20	4	7	6¾	7	
45¼	22¼	Chemtn 1.10	4

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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U.S. Gives Figures On Foreign Investment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Direct investment in the United States by foreign companies totaled about $21.7 billion at the end of 1974, representing a rise of 200 per cent since 1960, the Commerce Department said in a report to Congress today.

The $21.7-billion figure compared with U.S. investment abroad valued at $120 billion at the end of last year, the department said.

Of the total foreign direct investment, the oil-producing countries as a group accounted for "an exceedingly small" percentage, the report added.

The biggest investors are British and Canadian, the report said, with respectively about $6 billion and $5 billion in direct investments. They, with investors from other European countries and Japan, account for about $16 billion of the foreign investments in the United States, the report said.

In a separate report to Congress, the Treasury Department said foreign portfolio investments in the United States totaled between $80 billion and $85 billion at the end of last year.

"This figure is substantially higher than previous estimates," the report added.

Foreign portfolio investments generally refer to holdings of U.S. securities by investors abroad which do not involve a significant influence on the management of a U.S. company, the Treasury explained.

Nearly all of the foreign-held U.S. private securities, such as corporation stocks and bonds, were held by private holders abroad while foreign governments and other official institutions were the major holders of U.S. government bonds and notes.

The Treasury said that nine countries, including Switzerland, Britain and Canada, accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the foreign portfolio investments in the United States at the end of 1974.

Holdings by individuals or others in the major oil-exporting countries were "relatively small," the Treasury said. The OPEC countries as a group accounted for only about 3 per cent of the total, the U.S. agency reported.

James Griffin, director of the Treasury's study, said further analysis also will be necessary on what he called the "nominee problem."

"A firm like Merrill Lynch will hold millions of shares for investors in the United States and abroad," he explained. "What we don't know is if a person abroad, in turn, is holding stock for someone else abroad."

It is possible, Mr. Griffin said, that some of the shares in U.S. companies are being held, for example, by banks, brokers or other nominees in Switzerland for investors in the major oil-exporting countries.

The Treasury report noted that more than two-thirds of the recorded foreign private holdings of U.S. company securities was held at the end of 1974 by foreign banks, brokers or other "nominees."

U.S. Expert Is Optimistic On Economy

By Carl Gewirtz

FRANKFURT, Oct. 28 (IHT).—An optimistic appraisal of the U.S. economic outlook for the next 18 months, criticism that West Germany has not done enough to get out of its own slump and a renewed call for controlling the Eurocurrency market were the main points of a one-day conference on the international business outlook here today.

The meeting was organized by the Conference Board, a private nonprofit U.S. institution for business and economic research. Its chief economist, Albert Sommers, told leading European economists and businessmen gathered here that the shape of the U.S. recovery plotted on a graph would look like a saucer.

From a peak of an 11.2-per-cent annual rate set in the quarter just ended, real growth in the United States will slow "considerably" between now and next spring, he said. At that point, it will begin rising again to a level about equal to this year's third quarter.

By the end of next June, he forecast, real U.S. growth will be running at a 5-per-cent annual rate, but for all of 1976 he predicted that the nation's output of goods and services will register a 5.7-per-cent increase.

The Europeans apparently had little difficulty accepting these figures; although many are still worried that the U.S. recovery might abort because of the Federal Reserve's recent tight-money policy.

But Mr. Sommers's forecast for a 6.3-per-cent rate of inflation for all of next year and a 25-per-cent increase in corporate profits left many of them muttering in the corridors that they would have to see it to believe it.

The outlook for the United States is of particular concern to the West Germans, who look to the United States to lead them out of their own slump. And as West Germany goes, so goes the rest of Western Europe. But the outlook for Germany is still clouded in uncertainty.

Peter von Siemens, chairman of the supervisory board of the giant electronics firm bearing his name, forecast that unemployment here would swell past the million mark this winter rising to about 1.5 million before a sustained recovery begins to take shape around the middle of next year.

However, even this modest view of the German outlook was challenged by Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

Speaking to reporters outside the conference room, he expressed strong doubts about the efficacy of Bonn's fiscal measures to stimulate the economy. "I have a certain doubt about the German recovery," he said, "we haven't seen much effect until now."

If the recovery is insufficient, he added, "it may be desirable" for Germany to postpone its planned increase in taxes next year aimed at repaying the estimated deficit of 65 billion deutsche marks run up by the public sector this year.

However, this view was challenged by Franz Ulrich, managing director of the Deutsche Bank. Commenting on the record public deficit and the inflationary threat this represents, he said that "my country would not be doing the world economy a favor if it were to pursue an expansionary policy at all costs, thereby undermining at the same time the very foundations of its monetary stability."

Mr. Witteveen, in his formal speech to the conference, dwelled on the explosive increase in foreign exchange reserves, which, he noted, tripled in the three years 1970 through 1972. "This excessive monetary expansion probably played a role in triggering the worldwide economic boom and inflationary explosion that ensued," he said.

The vehicle for this uncontrolled increase in official assets was the Eurocurrency market—where the surplus dollars of countries or corporations are deposited with banks who relend the funds to the other countries, which then show an increase in their reserves.

The thrust of his speech was that only monetary authorities should have control over the creation of reserves.

Price Crunch Grips Poor States

GENEVA, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Developing countries that lack oil as a natural resource are as hard hit by the higher prices they must pay for the products of the industrialized nations as by the higher cost of petroleum, according to an international study.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said that about 70 per cent of the $53-billion total increase in the imports of these countries last year was due to the higher prices.

Relatively speaking, GATT said in its annual trade study, the price increases were greatest for the imported oil, cereals and other primary products. However, in absolute terms the impact of higher prices paid for the manufactured products imported from the industrialized nations was "at least as important as for petroleum," it said.

Steel, chemicals and, in particular, fertilizers, were the items where price increases were the most felt by the developing countries that do not have oil to export, according to the study.

The terms of trade—the unit values of exports as against imports—moved against the poorer countries that do not export oil. As a result, most of the improvement recorded in 1973 was eroded last year, GATT said.

In mid-1974, there was a "sharp deterioration" in the trade position of the oil-poor developing countries that has continued into this year, the study found.

This was due, it explained, in part to a decline in the prices of the primary products on which the developing countries largely depend for their export earnings. But in addition to this reversal was the decline in the volume of their exports to the industrialized nations hit by the recession.

The $18-billion 1972 trade deficit of the non-oil-exporting poorer countries widened to $40 billion in 1974, GATT said, and available indications point to a further widening in the first half of this year.

"Relative to the import prices of manufactures, petroleum and cereals, the export prices of a large number of commodities on which developing countries are heavily dependent had either lost the largest part of the gains made during the commodity boom or even fallen below their pre-boom level," GATT said.

The report estimated that China's trade deficit almost doubled last year to total $3.8 billion. The estimate was based on the trade figures of China's trading partners, since Peking publishes none.

China's imports from the industrialized Western world and Japan are believed to have increased by half for the second successive year, while its exports to these countries expanded by one-third.

Dow Average Gains 13 Points

Hope for N.Y.C. Spurs Big Board Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (IHT).—Signs that Washington might be taking a closer look at New York City's fiscal crisis helped trigger a brisk rally on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Behind the hope for the city, which two weeks ago barely avoided default on its short-term debts, was news that President Ford will speak tomorrow on New York's financial woes.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen reiterated Mr. Ford's opposition to assisting the city with federal funds, but even this failed to defuse the optimism on Wall Street.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 12.98 points to 851.46 and advancing issues outran decliners by about 880 to 535.

Volume totaled 17.06 million shares compared with 13.1 million yesterday.

U.S. Steel spurted 2 3/4 to 65 7/8 despite lower earnings. Some industry analysts said Big Steel's third-quarter net was better than expected.

Exxon gained 1 1/2 to 90 3/8, IBM 3 7/8 to 215, Polaroid 1 1/2 to 38 1/8, Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 102 1/2, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/8 to 70 7/8 and Sperry Rand 1 3/8 to 44 1/8.

General Motors edged up 1/4 to 48 3/8. GM reported sharply higher profits after the market closed.

Ford Motor and Chrysler also scored fractional gains. Analysts said Chrysler is pinning its hopes for a profit next year on two of its recently introduced compact cars—the Plymouth Volare and Dodge Aspen.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.39 to 83.48.

The most active issue was Sambo's Restaurant, closing at 16, down 1 3/4, on volume of 62,200 shares.

Bond prices closed slightly higher in quiet trading. Corporate issues were generaly 1/8 point higher while governments added from a couple of 32nds in the short area to as much as 1/4 point in some longer-dated maturities.

Treasury bill prices closed higher, paring yields by five to eight basis points, in moderate activity.

The Federal Reserve Bank was not a major factor in today's money-market activity.

In Chicago, soybean and wheat futures closed with firm gains on the Board of Trade in a late flurry of buying that produced widespread short covering.

Real Estate Trust In U.S. Reports $166-Million Loss

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The seriously depressed state of the U.S. real-estate market was dramatized yesterday when one of the big real-estate lending sources, Chase Manhattan Mortgage & Realty Trust, reported a $166.4-million loss for the fiscal year ended May 31 on revenues of $71.6 million.

Chase Trust, the largest real-estate investment trust and perhaps its most financially troubled, is backed by loans from most of the nation's leading banks, including Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, adviser to the trust through a subsidiary.

Chase Trust, which has its headquarters in Boston and maintains offices in New York City, also said that based on its year-end statement its shareholders' equity had a negative net worth of $49.6 million. This means that, in the opinion of the trust's accountants, shareholders no longer have any equity and that the trust's debt is not sufficiently covered by the value of its assets.

The announcement by the Chase trust aroused speculation in the investment community that bankruptcy for the trust might be imminent.

Italy Rules Out Deal on Concorde

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—A spokesman for Alitalia, Italy's state airline, firmly rejected today any possibility that the company would buy a Concorde supersonic jetliner. It was the firmest statement yet on the company's intentions.

"Alitalia believes that for as far in the future as one can plan, that is through the 1980s, a supersonic plane cannot be economical," a company statement said.

"Whoever buys the Concorde can certainly not hope to make money—they do so for reasons of prestige. This has never been a major consideration in the management of Alitalia."

As Oil, Sugar Imports Rise

U.S. Trade Surplus Narrows

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—The United States continued to run a large trade surplus in September, the Commerce Department reported today, although the surplus was slightly smaller than in August.

Exports exceeded imports by $976.4 million last month, compared with the $1.035-billion surplus recorded the month before. The September surplus was the eighth in a row. Exports totaled $9.165 billion while imports totaled $8.188 billion. Exports rose 1.9 per cent while imports increased 2.9 per cent.

For the year so far, the nation has exported $8.4 billion more goods than it has imported. During the first nine months of 1974 the nation's trade ledger was in deficit by $1.8 billion.

The $227.6-million increase in imports, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, was more than accounted for by increases in oil and sugar imports. A Commerce Department analyst said that oil imports rose by more than $300 million after seasonal adjustment (the increase was a little over $180 million before adjustment) while sugar imports soared by $144 million.

There was a big drop in automobile imports, both from Canada and elsewhere, the economist said. He noted that foreign cars are reported to be making big inroads into domestic sales, and said that analysts are "waiting for" an increase in imports of automobiles. "Foreign-car inventories must be low relative to sales," he said.

There was a large, $112-million increase in wheat exports last month, which partially offset a decline in nearly all other agricultural commodity exports. The increase in wheat sales abroad reflects some of the sales to the Soviet Union which are part of Russian purchases early last summer, but the Commerce Department said it was unable to say how much is Russian and how much is to other countries.

Most non-agricultural export categories increased a little. Civilian aircraft rose $33 million, military aircraft exports rose $22 million, chemicals increased $21 million and non-ferrous metals rose $17 million.

Exports rose $169 million during September.

The United States has been running a large surplus this year mainly because the recession here has cut demand for imports more than the recession abroad has reduced demand for U.S. products.

The trade surplus is expected to diminish sharply as the economic recovery here boosts demand for imports while most of Western Europe continues in the recession.

But even though there was a sharp economic rebound between July and September—the biggest quarterly jump in economic output in 20 years—the trade surplus continued strong.

In response to the big trade surplus—which should continue to boost demand for dollars—the dollar rose slightly against most European currencies.

New York City Default Nearer As State Seeks $150 Million

By Linda Greenhouse

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The prospect that a New York City default may come several weeks earlier than assumed was raised yesterday when top state fiscal advisers said they had not yet found a source for the $150 million the state must channel to the city to meet November obligations.

The $150 million is the remainder of the $750 million the state was to give the city under the $2.3-billion temporary rescue plan set up in a special legislative session last month to stave off default until Dec. 1.

Dec. 1 is the date used by state and city officials in their appeals to Congress as the time when the city must have some form of federal aid or face default.

But the entire rescue plan is necessary if the city is to get through November, and the state's share was based on borrowing from normal credit markets.

Those markets are apparently still closed to the state. Unable to borrow the $250 million that the plan called for in October, state controller Arthur Levitt tapped two of the pension funds he controls.

Felix Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corp., asked yesterday whether the state would be able to borrow the $150 million in November, answered: "I doubt it."

Mr. Rohatyn said that the city will need the final amount by the middle of the month to meet its cash needs from Nov. 14 on.

The state's only alternative to borrowing the $150 million through regular channels—the sale of notes and bonds—would be a decision by Mr. Levitt to use state pension funds to make the investments. However, when he agreed to invest $250 million to meet the October commitment, Mr. Levitt said he would not call on the pension funds again.

Mr. Levitt said yesterday there was "no chance at all" that he would make a similar investment next month.

Ford Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—President Ford will make "an important speech" about New York City's financial problems tomorrow, but has made no change in his decision "not to take any action to prevent default," press secretary Ron Nessen said today.

Mr. Ford has said he has no legal authority to help New York and that bail-out legislation would not be necessary if New York City would take the hard steps necessary to put its financial house in order. However, he has never said that he would veto action by Congress to help the city avoid default.

Meanwhile, the Senate Banking Committee set a deadline of noon Thursday for deciding whether to recommend legislation to help New York. The committee said today it was postponing any decision for 48 hours to allow Republicans to prepare amendments and to hear Mr. Ford's address.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Brands

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,043.0	935.6
Profits	46.04	33.59
Per Share	1.75	1.27
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,009.0	2,584.0
Profits	102.92	102.18
Per Share	4.12	3.86

Armstrong Cork

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	226.9	225.4
Profits	13.24	7.99
Per Share	0.51	0.30
Nine Months		
Revenue	643.9	602.2
Profits	24.94	35.82
Per Share	0.96	1.37

Borden

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	821.1	834.6
Profits	25.52	22.10
Per Share	0.83	0.72
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,493.6	2,380.8
Profits	70.86	65.07
Per Share	2.30	2.11

Clark Equipment

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	345.9	340.5
Profits	12.38	14.39
Per Share	0.91	1.10
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,084.1	1,004.0
Profits	38.78	39.25
Per Share	2.85	2.89

* 1974 restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Delta Air Lines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	349.60	359.20
Profits	6.19	24.65
Per Share	0.31	1.24

General Motors

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	8,281.0	8,985.0
Profits	240.10	13.40
Per Share	0.84	0.50
Nine Months		
Revenue	25,191.0	22,302.0
Profits	625.40	432.60
Per Share	2.18	1.51

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Gulf Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	4,000.0	4,400.0
Profits	175.0	275.0
Per Share	0.90	1.42
Nine Months		
Revenue	11,900.0	13,700.0
Profits	530.0	880.0
Per Share	2.72	4.53

LTV Corp.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,088.7	1,241.3
Profits	loss 23.4	profit 24.8
Per Share	loss 2.18	profit 24.8
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,226.0	3,543.7
Profits	9.22	59.3
Per Share	0.72	5.56

National Steel

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	572.2	781.7
Profits	7.58	69.0
Per Share	0.40	3.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,687.9	2,031.7
Profits	43.60	136.11
Per Share	2.33	7.31

Norfolk and Western Railway

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	247.6	277.6
Profits	14.6	24.1
Per Share	1.40	2.33
Nine Months		
Revenue	768.0	788.1
Profits	48.5	88.6
Per Share	4.65	8.48

Procter & Gamble

First Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	1,586.7	1,530.6
Profits	105.34	94.60
Per Share	1.28	1.15

* 1974 restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Standard Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	641.1	580.3
Profits	32.70	37.20
Per Share	0.89	1.02
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,833.5	1,566.3
Profits	93.00	97.30
Per Share	2.53	2.66

Texas Instruments

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	313.0	374.9
Profits	16.1	18.5
Per Share	0.70	0.81
Nine Months		
Revenue	976.7	1,153.8
Profits	41.4	68.5
Per Share	1.80	3.00

U.S. Steel

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	2,061.4	2,512.7
Profits	135.0	213.6
Per Share	2.43	3.95
Nine Months		
Revenue	6,412.8	6,890.3
Profits	442.7	463.4
Per Share	8.17	8.56

Washington Post

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	71.6	68.8
Profits	1.07	2.09
Per Share	0.23	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue	223.2	209.9
Profits	6.50	9.05
Per Share	1.37	1.90

Western Air Lines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	147.3	136.6
Profits	6.85	10.65
Per Share	0.45	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	388.6	375.5
Profits	14.04	23.54
Per Share	0.92	1.56

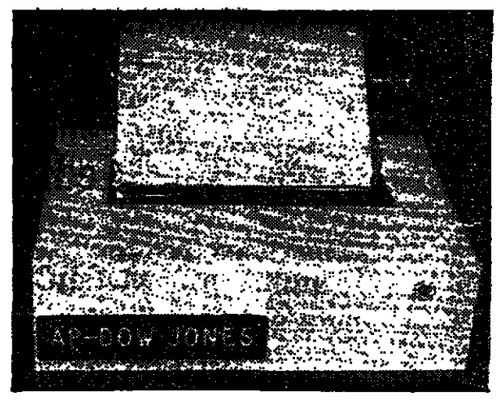
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 28

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅜	6⅝	NatSvcIn .7a	7	90	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
16½	11⅝	N Stan .9f	5	28	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
46½	30½	N Starch .80	15	14	41¾	41½	41½	
45⅛	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	5	62	38¾	38	38	− 1¼
7⅛	2¼	Nat Tea		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	22⅞	Natoma .20	4	57	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
39⅝	14½	NCR Co .72	7	121	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
18⅜	6⅝	Neptune .50	9	12	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
23	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z490	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	141	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
13½	8⅞	NEngGE 1.28	7	48	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
27⅞	22¼	N EngT 2.36	11	91	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜
14¾	8¼	Newhal .40	9	8	12½	12½	12½	
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	13	110	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
81	63¼	Nwm pf4.50		4	77	77	77	− 1
23⅜	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	49	22⅝	22¼	22¼	− ¼
12⅜	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	280	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
104	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z20	103	103	103	− ⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z170	95½	95	95½	+ 1½
59½	51¾	NiaM pf 6.10		z160	54½	54	54½	+ ½
53	41½	NiaM pf 5.25		z10	47½	47½	47½	+ 1½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z400	33½	33	33	
17⅜	11⅛	NL Ind 1	7	48	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
18½	12¾	NLT Co .60	6	79	15	14¾	14⅞	− ⅛
71	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	9	21	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝	− ⅜
15¾	12½	Norlin 1.25	3	15	13	12⅞	13	
22½	10⅝	Norris 1.20	7	41	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	9	65	34⅝	33¼	34¼	+ 1⅜
10⅞	5⅜	NoAMt 1.5e	5	45	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
24¼	12½	NoAPhl .20	10		19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	NoCAIr .10e	6	43	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
10	6⅝	NoestUt .02	6	205	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
11½	8¼	NoConGs .68	6	1	8	8	8	− ¼
24¼	17⅜	NorllGas 2	7	14	21⅞	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
16½	13¾	NIndPS .3	9	46	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	− ⅛
75⅝	51½	NNGs 3.10a	7	73	72⅞	72	72⅜	− ⅛
26½	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	221	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅝
110	101	NSP pf 10.36		z20	109	109	109	
44	39	NSPw pf3.60		z110	41½	41	41½	+ 1¾
4⅞	2⅞	Northat .50e	166	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅝	22¼	Northro 1.40	5	46	31	30	31	+ 1¼
33	23⅜	Nrthp pf 45		3	30	30	30	− 1⅜
22⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl .48	8	144	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
47⅝	4	NwtBnc 1.70	9	22	45	44⅝	44⅝	− ¼
30¼	13¾	NwEn ctf.80	6	35	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅝
35½	18⅞	Nwtin 75	3	34	31⅞	31½	31½	
12½	7⅞	NwMu 1.01e	10	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
46	32¾	NwtStW 2.40	9	6	32⅝	32⅜	32¾	
28¾	20½	Norton 1.70	7	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
22⅝	10⅞	NorSim .50b	12	234	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
48	25¼	NorfS pf1.60		10	46½	46	46	− ½
11⅞	6¼	NVF 1.22	1	209	6½	6	6	− ⅜

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22⅝	12⅝	OccluPet 1	4	521	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6⅝	OccldP wt		97	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
70¼	42	OccldPt pf 4		8	51½	50½	51½	+ ¼
73	40¾	OccIP pf3.60		122	51	50	50⅞	
21⅜	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	134	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
32½	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
16⅞	12¼	OhioEd 1.66	9	140	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z110	103	102¼	102¾	+ ¼
50	41¼	OhEd pf4.40		z60	43½	43	43½	+ ½
43½	37	OhEd pf3.90		z140	39¼	39	39	− 1
114½	107	OhP pfA 14		z130	114	114	114	
115⅞	101	OhPw pf 14		z20	114¾	114½	114½	+ ½
10⅜	8⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	12	43	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
25½	19⅞	OklaNG 1.40	8	7	23¾	23½	23½	
29⅜	14⅛	OlinCp 1.20	6	26	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	13¾	Olinkraft 1	9	65	27⅛	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
13½	7⅜	Omark .50	5	17	10¼	10	10⅛	− ⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .76	5	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
12¾	10	Opelika 1	9	5	12½	12	12	
12⅞	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	71	12⅜	12	12½	+ ⅜
16½	3⅝	Orange .18	13	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
38⅜	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	7	258	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
27	14	OutMar 1.20	11	46	24⅝	24¼	24½	− ¼
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	10	18	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	3	35	10⅞	10½	10½	− ¼
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	16	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
50¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	77	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+ 1
79⅜	62½	Ownll pf4.75		2	80½	80	80½	+ ¾
14⅜	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	5	4	14	14	14	

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20e		51	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	95	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	41	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
26⅝	13⅜	PacPetrl .80	11	38	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	121	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	20	14	13⅞	14	
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z50	73	73	73	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	PacTin .80a	7	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	3	80	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	42	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
9¾	3	Pamida .10e	9	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
5⅜	2	PanAm Air		284	4½	4⅜	4½	
34¾	27¼	PanEP 2.10	7	167	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	19	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
15½	8⅞	Pargas .96	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	ParHan 1.12	7	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅜
39⅜	14	Pasco 25c	18	33	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ¼
16¾	6½	Payls nw .35	9	20	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	− ½
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	89	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Penn Cent		69	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅜	3⅝	PennDix .34	6	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.76	32	467	50⅛	49⅞	50	+ ⅜
20	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	48	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	− ¼
103	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z90	102	101⅞	102	− ½
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z90	84	83½	84	+ 1
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z20	87	87	87	
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z130	45¼	45¼	45¼	− 1
27	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	9	101	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
43¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		4	41	41	41	
22	18½	Penwl pf1.60		2	21	21	21	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	226	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	26½	26½	26½	− 1½
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37½	30¼	PeopGs 2.48	6	70	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
72⅞	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	196	71⅛	70⅞	70¾	+ ⅜
30	16	PerkElm .28	24	83	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
25⅛	16⅜	Pet Inc 1.50	7	48	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
14¾	10	PetInc pf.80		7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	6¼	PeterPl .80	18	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
71⅛	34	PetrieS .80a	21	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
24½	8⅛	Petrolan .50	9	42	23⅝	23	23½	+ ½
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		18	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
36⅞	23⅝	Pfizer .76a	14	440	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅜
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	12	92	32¼	31½	32	+ ½
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	729	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z20	83½	83½	83½	+ 1
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z30	68	67	68	+ 1½
46⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z50	40	40	40	
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	23	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
59⅛	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	450	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	− ⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		54	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	399	54¼	52⅝	53	− 1
8½	3⅞	PhilVpH .40		15	6⅞	6¼	6¼	− ¼
19½	7⅛	Pickwik .16e	9	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	PiedNG 1.40	5	17	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	18	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	36	Pillsbry 2	14	64	84¼	83	83¾	− ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	Pion Cp 1.20	10	108	30⅞	30	30⅞	
20⅜	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	378	18⅛	16½	16½	− 1⅛
28	16½	PittFrg .80b	6	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
81¼	36⅝	Pittston 1.60	6	305	61⅝	60½	61¼	+ ½
37⅛	30	Pittston wt		29	31	30	30½	+ ⅜
24⅛	16⅛	Pizza Hut	18	361	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	2⅛	Playboy .12	27	15	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
18⅝	6⅞	Plessy 1.38e	6	38	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	PNB MR .40	75	18	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
43½	15	Polaroid .32	26	1461	37⅝	35⅞	37¼	+ 1⅛
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	25	94	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	13	34	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	10⅝	Portec 1b	4	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
16⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.28	8	87	16	15⅞	16	− ⅛
108½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z80	103½	103½	103½	
50¼	23⅞	Potlch 1.50	12	212	46	45¼	46	+ ¼
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	137	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
56¼	50	PotEl pf5.50		y150	53	52½	52½	+ 1½
47¼	41	PotEl pf4.50		y400	42	42	42	− ⅛
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		y350	38½	38⅛	38⅛	− ½
33⅞	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	9	115	34⅛	32⅞	34	+ 1¼
12¾	6	Premier .36	7	4	10⅛	10	10	− ¼
16	10	Premr pf.90		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
100⅞	78½	ProctGam 2	22	260	89⅞	88½	89¾	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	ProdRsh .20	8	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	10	32⅛	32	32	− ⅛
6	3⅛	PSA Inc		19	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	87	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
18	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	110	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z610	109⅞	109½	109¾	+ ¼
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z90	93	93	93	+ 1
76⅝	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z90	73¼	73	73¼	+ 1¼
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z140	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ½
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z120	50	49½	49½	− ½
46	39	PSEG pf4.30		z180	41	40½	41	+ 1
15¾	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		4	14⅛	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	11	22	39⅛	38⅝	39	
102½	99	PSInd pf9.44		z60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z400	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ½
19	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ¼
21¼	11⅝	PSvNM .28	9	45	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
9½	3	Pubickr Ind.	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Puebiol .22p		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
4⅞	2¼	PR Ce .03p		2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
27⅛	16⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	48	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
34	25⅛	Pullmn 1.20	8	139	25⅞	25⅝	25½	− ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	137	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
21	14¼	Purex pf1.35		2	21	21	21	
3⅛	1⅝	Purltn Fash		38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38½	17½	Purolator 1	10	27	37½	37¼	37¼	
20¾	12⅞	QuakOat .84	14	181	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
102¼	99	QuaO pf9.56		z200	101	101	101	
26¼	15	QuakStO .72	11	21	18½	18	18	− ⅜
7⅝	4	Questor .12t		14	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45⅝	36	RalstonP .90	18	257	47	45⅝	46¾	+ 1⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ramad .09p	13	111	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40		34	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
8⅛	5	RapAm .37p		35	6⅛	5⅞	6	
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
22⅝	7¼	Raymlnt .48	7	26	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
59⅛	25¼	Raytheon 1	12	65	54⅛	53¼	53¼	− 1
21⅜	10⅛	RCA 1	16	398	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		2	51½	51⅛	51¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	vlReadg Co		5	2	2	2	− ⅛
3½	1	vlReadg 2pf		10	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	5	56	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	10	8	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
36½	16¾	Reed Tool	12	23	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
22	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	10	12	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
19⅛	10¼	ReichCh .66	5	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RelianEl .90	5	29	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	4¼	ReliGp .20p		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
18⅜	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		21	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Republic Cp	4	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	22	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		13	1	1	1	
35⅛	22⅝	RepStl 1.60a	4	47	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	− ¼
10⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	16	7½	7	7	
22½	13⅛	RetaltCred 2	9	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
37¼	17¼	RevcoDS .40	19	4	34	33⅞	33⅞	− ¼
14⅛	6¼	RevCop .25p	8	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
81½	47⅞	Revlon 1.40	19	412	77⅞	77½	77⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .20	8	x27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
24¼	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
60⅝	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	148	59⅞	58⅞	59¼	+ ⅜
68¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		35	66½	66	66½	+ ½
24¼	14⅜	ReynMet 1a	6	127	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
59	44⅞	ReyM pf4.50		3	52	51½	52	
10⅞	7	ReySec .48a	6	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	9	22	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	34	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	206	10	9⅞	10	
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	6	99	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	8	RioGran .60	8	68	18	17⅞	18	
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.80		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	16	605	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	11½	RivlanF .90	10	7	20⅞	20½	20½	− ⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	23	86	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
23⅝	13¾	Robrtsn 1.50	4	41	20⅞	20½	20½	− ⅛
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	11	202	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	18⅞	RochG 1.28b	6	51	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	9	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .52	16	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
25¾	18⅞	RockwHnt 2	8	58	22⅞	22	22⅞	
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
22½	17	RkInt pf1.35		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	27	20	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅜
11	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40		25	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
22¼	11¼	Rollins .30	16	60	22⅜	22½	22½	− ⅛
8½	4⅞	Ronson .14p	22	4	5	5	5	− ⅛
16	9⅝	Roper 1.20		7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
25¼	17⅞	RorerA .90	9	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
48⅜	27⅞	Rosario .80	14	48	30⅞	30	30	− ⅞
19⅝	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	12	80	16⅝	15½	16½	+ ⅜
39⅜	24⅞	RoylD 3.26e	3	61	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45f	10	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	31	20	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25⅜	11	Rubbrm .40	25	21	25	24¾	25	+ 1
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	39	16¼	16	16	
12	5⅝	RussTog .76	19	22	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	3⅞	Ryder Sys		155	7½	7⅛	7⅛	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅞	25	SabineR .56	10	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ¼
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
52⅝	34⅝	SafewyStr 2	10	278	48⅞	48⅛	48⅜	− ⅜
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	6	23	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ¼
39¼	26½	StJoMin 1.20	9	318	37¼	36¼	36½	− ½
12⅞	8⅞	StJoLP 1.12	11	10	11¼	11	11	
27⅞	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	9	17	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
32½	19½	StRegP 1.52	8	x27	32	31½	31¾	+ ¼
7¾	3½	Salant .24b	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅜	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	10	619	10⅝	10	10	− ⅛
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	2	38	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
31⅜	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	8	414	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ½
35⅜	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	37	22¼	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
5½	3	Saul RlEst		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¾	6⅛	SavanE .30r	4	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	32	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1⅜	SavinB Mch	5	24	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		4	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .88	23	164	56¼	55	56¼	+ 1¼
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	20	373	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	− ¼
90½	69	Schlumb .60	22	469	71⅛	70⅞	71¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	9	SCM Cp .50	4	45	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅞	6	ScotLad .36	3	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
20	9⅛	ScotFet 1.06	11	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	8¼	ScottFor .74	7	41	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	71	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .16	16	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
15	8⅝	ScovilMfg 1	20	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ½
36⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		11	29½	29½	29½	
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	3	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ¼
31½	19⅞	SeabCL 1.40	6	52	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	SeabWA .14f	5	26	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	12	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave	10	5	5⅛	5	5	
14⅞	7	SealdPw .80	8	20	14	13¾	14	+ ½
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	11	241	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
74⅞	4⅞	Sears 1.60a	29	336	70⅞	69½	70⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	28	38	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
38⅞	21½	Sedcoinc .13	6	72	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
7⅞	3¼	SvcCplnt .12	4	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	7	34	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Shakspre .28	25	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
57¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	387	54½	54	54	− ½
31½	11¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	10	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ⅜
10½	4¼	ShellrGl .56	6	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		8	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		22	17¼	17¼	17¼	
48¾	33	SherwW 2.20	7	x45	34¼	33½	34⅛	+
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z550	59	59	59	+ 1
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	9	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−
19⅞	14⅜	Signal .90b	6	26	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	−
17¾	14	Signal pf 1		2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	−
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	13	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	−
9⅜	2½	SimPrec .12	9	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
24	12	Simm 88a	13	1	18½	18½	18½	
19⅜	8¼	SimpPat .40	23	214	14⅛	14	14	+
17⅞	9½	SingerCo .40		523	10⅛	9⅞	10	−
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		104	28	26¾	26⅞	−
29⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .60	13	97	29¾	28½	29⅛	−
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	26	5	9	9	9	
26	13⅞	Skyline .24	119	206	16¾	16½	16⅝	+
17	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	+
36⅝	15⅛	SmithInt .36	9	97	27¾	26½	26¾	−
57¼	43¾	Smithkline 2	13	17	54	53¾	53¾	−
13⅞	7⅛	SmithTr .45	9	24	13	12⅞	12⅞	+
20¾	10½	Smucker .80	11	60	22	20¾	21½	+
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .70	5	24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	4	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	5	SonyCp .04e	27	519	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	8	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	−
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	12	7⅞	7¼	7½	
16⅞	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	8	67	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−
16½	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	3	13⅝	13¾	13¾	−
13⅛	7⅛	Southdown	4	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	−
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	61	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
6½	5½	SoestPS .64r	5	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	6	39	19	18¾	18⅞	−
14¾	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	x1109	14⅛	14	14	−
31⅜	23⅜	SolnGE 2.28	8	5	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	7	22	45¼	45	45¼	−
34	28½	SoNETl 2.84	9	8	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
31⅞	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	12	104	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	147	52¼	51¼	51¼	−
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		9	53¼	53	53¼	+
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
34¼	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	16	34	33¾	33¾	
29½	15¾	Southld .40b	13	2	25	25	25	
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
19	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−
11⅝	9⅝	SwstPSv .98	9	226	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	2	7	7	7	
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	287	43⅞	43⅛	43¾	+
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	21	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+
29⅞	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	14	60	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	321	37¼	36⅛	36⅞	+
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	6	52	59¾	59¼	59⅝	+
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		24	22¼	22	22	−
39¾	33	StBrand 1.14	17	159	38	37¾	37¾	
30⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	27	12	43½	43	43½	+
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	652	30⅞	30	30⅞	+
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	9	438	46¼	45½	45⅝	−
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	22	281	75¼	74⅛	75	−
11⅛	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	StdPrud .66	13	6	6	6	6	−
18⅞	7⅝	Standex .56	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	26	17¼	17	17¼	−
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	53	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−
19¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	15	18½	18½	18½	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.18e		34	11¼	11	11	−
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	147	83	81⅝	82¾	+
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchl .48	11	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	221	19	18⅝	19	+
5⅝	2	SterlPre .14t	6	14	5	4⅝	5	+
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	23	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+
19⅝	10⅝	StevensJ .80	11	2008	16½	15⅞	16½	+
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	39	23	22¾	23	+
22¾	13⅝	StokVC 1.28	7	54	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf 1		z200	11½	11½	11½	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	9	12	56	55⅝	56	−
12⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	23	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−
20¼	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−
17⅞	10¾	Storge Tech	7	69	12⅝	12	12⅛	−
21¾	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	−
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	4	39	38⅝	38⅝	−
31½	16	SIW pfA1.40		1	29	29	29	−
3¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	41	2⅝	2½	2½	−
18½	11¾	SubProGs 1	6	x36	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	−
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	−
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		21	10⅛	10	10⅛	+
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	10	30¼	29¾	30¼	
40½	32	Sun Ospf2.25		41	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	−
27⅜	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	83	18¾	18	18⅜	+
26½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	5	279	17½	16⅞	17	−
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		2	37¼	37¼	37¼	−
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	42	12	10⅞	10⅞	
27¾	15	SupVal 1.10	8	8	25⅝	25¼	25¼	−
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	18	181½	181½	181½	+
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	30	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	−
18⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	4	155	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+
6⅞	2⅝	SutroM .25p	26	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	+
8¼	4	Swank .48	7	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	30	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 28, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	43⅛	43⅝
1st Bk Sy	43½	44¼
1stEmp S	11	11¾
1st Wn F	1⅜	1⅝
Hartf NC	16⅝	16⅞
Midl Bks	19	20
Shaw Cp	28½	30
U VA Bks	14⅝	15¼
Va N Bnk	14	15
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	15⅝	16⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3¾	4¼
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	11¾	12½
Addisn W	8½	8⅞
Adv Ros	1½	1⅞
Alberts	4½	5¼
Allco Inc	7⅝	8¼
Allyn Bac	5	5⅝
A El Lab	1	1⅜
Am Exp	37¾	38¼
Am Finl	9⅝	10
Am Furn	3⅛	3½
Am Greet	8⅞	9¼
Am Telev	14⅜	15½
Am Weld	9¼	10¼
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	33½	34
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWtG	16¼	16⅞
Arvida	4¼	4¾
AsCC Bot	15½	16¼
AtlGas Lt	12⅞	13¼
Baird At	3⅞	4¼
Balt PntC	13¾	14¼
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkam Rlt	5	5½
Bassett F	16⅝	17½
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	37¾	38½
Bibb Co	6⅝	6⅞
Bird Son	60	62
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	34¾	35½
Bonza Int	2	2¼
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	9⅞	10⅜
Brks Sca	12⅞	13½
Brwning	2⅝	3⅛
Buckb M	4½	5
Buckeye	8⅞	9⅝
Burn Sim	4⅛	4⅝
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1¼	1⅝
Canrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4⅜	4⅞
Capln Alr	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2¼	3
CenVt PS	11⅛	11⅝
Chm Lea	7½	8½
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chl Brids	76	77½
Chltn Cp	3½	4

	Bid	Ask
ChrisSe	110½	113½
Circle F	2	2⅜
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	25⅛	25¾
Clark Mf	24½	25½
Clow Cp	6¼	6⅝
Colu Vent	2⅜	3½
Com Clr	15⅝	16½
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23⅝	24
Con Pap	40¼	41¼
Craw Co	10	10⅜
Cross Co	12	12⅝
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	4½	5½
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	10	10½
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKib Ag	37	38
Delhi Oil	2½	2⅞
DeLux C	29	29¾
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12¾	13½
Dbm Cru	15½	16
Docutel	8⅛	8½
Dollar G	7⅝	7¾
Dorch G	10	10¼
Dow Jone	28¼	29
Doyle DB	8⅝	9⅛
Dunkin D	4⅝	5⅛
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28⅝	29½
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅜
Elder Be	5⅛	6
Elec Nucl	7⅛	7⅝
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	3⅜	4¼
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15⅞	16⅝
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	3½	3⅞
Fst Bost	16½	17
Flcknr	23¾	24¼
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	14⅞	15¼
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomat	14½	14⅞
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅞	7⅜
Frnd Ice	23½	24¼
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅛	6⅞
Graph Cn	13	13¾
Green Mt	8	8½
Grey Adv	6⅜	6⅞
Gulf Inst	8¾	9½
Gyrodn	3	3¼
Harper R	7⅜	7⅞
Henred F	15⅜	16½
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	11⅝	11⅞
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23	24
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5
Hyatt Int	4½	5
Ind Nuclr	2⅞	3¼
Infra Ind	2⅛	2⅝
Interc En	9½	10½
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrmt G	12⅛	12⅝

	Bid	Ask
InBk Wsh	2⅝	3¼
laSou Ut	22¼	22¾
Jamsby	11	11¾
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅞	3¼
Kalsr Stl	38⅞	39⅝
KaisSt pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	2¾	3⅛
Kaman A	16⅝	17½
Kampg A	4¼	4¾
Kale Gre	¾	1¼
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11⅝	12⅝
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Flb	15⅞	16⅝
Key CusF	4¼	4⅞
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	11¾	12¼
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7⅝	8
Log Etrn	2¼	2⅝
Madisn G	12	12
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	42	43
Manor C	2⅜	2¾
Marlt Frt	4⅝	5¼
Maul LP	8⅝	8⅝
McCor	33	34
McQuay	10¾	11
Measur	13⅝	14¼
Medlrn	35¼	36
Merld In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1¼	1⅞
Midw Gf	12¼	13¼
Milllpr	51½	53½
Miner In	3⅝	4⅛
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	11¾	12½
Monf Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	7⅝	8½
Moore S	17¼	18¼
Motch M	2⅝	3¼
Mot Club	2⅝	3¼
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	4½	5¼
Nat Lib	3⅛	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw RI	3	4
NJ Nat G	10¾	11½
Nielsn A	19⅝	20¼
Nielsn B	19⅞	20⅝
NoCar Gs	9¼	9⅝
NoEOl un	15¼	16½
Nortrp Ki	13¼	14
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	17⅞	17⅞
Noxel Cp	11¼	11⅝
Ogilvy M	19	19⅝
Ohio Ferr	13¾	14½
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅞
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17	17½
Ovar NA	6½	7¼
Pabst Br	22	22½
PacGa R	25¼	26
Pakco	¾	1½
Park Dr	21⅝	22½
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅞	5⅛
Peerl Mf	15⅝	16⅝
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝

	Bid	Ask
PrzlOff B	13⅝	13⅝
Pepsi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petrolit	79½	81
Pettibon	23¼	24¼
Philip L	8⅝	9
Piedmt A	3¼	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33½	34½
Pion HiB	27¼	27¾
Pistlln	1½	2½
Possls Cp	1¾	2½
Progrp	1⅝	1⅞
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennet	18¾	19¾
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	3	3½
Rahall C	5⅜	5⅞
Raych Cp	238	240
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	6¼	6½
Road Ex	43¾	44½
Robin M	10¾	11¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3⅝	3⅝
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1½	1⅞
Scripps H	20½	22
Sels Delt	2	2⅜
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	33	33¾
Snap Tls	28½	29½
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Standyn	11¾	12½
Std Regis	15⅝	16½
Stan HPd	9¼	11
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅜
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2⅝	2⅞
Super El	4⅛	4⅞
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	28	29
Taylr Wl	11⅞	12⅝
Tech Pub	5⅛	6¼
Techcre	24½	25
Tecum P	32	34
Tennant	23⅝	25½
Tifny Co	7	7½
Transo O	9¾	10½
Trico Pd	25	27
Trlin OG	2⅛	2½
Tyson F	13⅝	14⅝
Un McGll	10¾	11¼
US Bnkrt	4⅛	4⅞
US TrkLn	12⅞	13⅝
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	3	3½
Velcro	6⅝	7
Venfron	18½	19¼
Weds Pu	7	7¾
Wsh NG	10¾	11¼
Webb Re	6	6½
Waco Dvl	2	2¼
Weight W	5¾	6⅛
Weldtrn	2⅛	3¼
Wellng M	8	8½
Well Gar	4⅝	5¼
Welsbch	2⅛	3½
Wstn Mtg	1¾	2
Westmd	40¾	41
Wisc PL	15¼	15¾
Wdwrd L	25⅛	26¼
Wright W	3¾	4⅛
ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 28, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7299	Abby Glen	340	335	340	− 5
9425	Abitibi	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
200	Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
1818	Agnico E	400	385	400	+ 15
100	Agra Ind	475	475	475	+ 25
2365	Alta Gas A	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
52865	Algo Cent	$14½	13¾	14½	+ 1¼
102	Alminex	490	490	490	− 22
3780	Atco A	$10	9½	10	+ ½
878	BP Can	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7300	Banister C	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	− ⅛
5580	Bank N S	$43¼	42¼	42½	− ¾
7142	Bell Canad	$43	42⅞	43	
2150	Block Bros	330	330	330	
5200	Bovis Cor	101	100	101	+ 1
3400	Bralor Res	210	200	210	+ 5
250	Bramalea	460	460	460	− 10
3500	Bramede	105	101	105	
300	Branda M	400	400	400	
400	Bridger	245	242	245	− 3
305	BC Forest	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ¼
350	BC Phone	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
300	Brunswk	390	390	390	− 5
1250	Budd Auto	415	405	405	− 40
1400	Burns Fds	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1900	Cad Frv	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26735	Cal Pow A	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
16200	Camflo	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
100	Campau A	410	410	410	− 15
7500	C Nor West	465	450	450	+ 5
1700	Pakrs C	$18	17⅞	18	
3150	Can Perm	$15½	15⅛	15½	
8812	CI Bk Com	$24¾	24	24⅛	− ⅜
1057	C Ind Gas	$6	6	6	+ ¼
1268	Cdn Tire A	$43⅞	42¾	43	− ½
748	C Utilies	$9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
75	Candel Oil	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	− ½
150	Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2080	Celanese	425	415	425	+ 10
600	Chieftan D	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Coch Will	52	52	52	− 1
100	C Holiday I	299	299	299	+ 4
200	Con Bldg	230	230	230	
300	C Rambler	102	101	101	− 1
5600	Con Distrb	260	260	260	
11624	Cons Gas	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
200	Conwest	280	280	280	
400	Craigmt	440	440	440	
300	Crush Intl	$8	7⅛	8	
330	Denison	$50½	50⅛	50½	+ ¼
2750	Dicknsn	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8202	Dofasco A	$24	23⅞	24	
2240	Dom Store	$16	16	16	− ⅛
1155	Du Pont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3500	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
5400	East Mal	215	205	215	+ 9
1000	Electro A	405	400	400	− 5
50	Emco	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ½
1133	Falcon C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
720	Falcon	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
100	Francana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
200	Fruehauf	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
15540	Gnt Mascot	70	65	65	
500	Gibraltar	490	490	490	+ 5
100	Granduc	107	107	107	
50	Granisle	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
140	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
100	GL Paper	$22	22	22	− ⅛
86	Gt W Life	$50¼	50¼	50¼	− 1⅜
930	Greyhnd	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
500	Guar Trst	$5	5	5	
1750	Hambro C	150	145	145	
3267	Hawker S	$6	6	6	+ ¼
2624	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
34380	H Bay Co	$15	14⅝	14⅞	− ⅛
684	Huron Eri	$23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ½
866	IAC	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	
1000	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
2380	Intpr Pipe	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
685	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
300	Jannock	490	490	490	
3970	Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4708	Kaps Tran	174	160	174	− 7
675	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
10800	Koffler A	340	330	335	
7150	Labatt A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
28	Lab Min	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ 1⅛
4500	LL Lac	145	145	145	
32	Lob Co A	470	470	470	− 10
840	Lob Co B	490	490	490	+ 5
200	Loeb M	266	266	266	− 4
100	Mclan H A	$7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
2295	MB Ltd	$18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
5900	Madsen	49	49	49	+ 2
200	Matgml A	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
1000	Met Stor A	$10	10	10	
6375	Moore	$46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
500	Murphy	435	435	435	
20	Nat Trust	$14	14	14	− ½
1755	Noranda A	$30⅛	30	30	− ¼
25070	Nor Elect	$23⅞	23¼	23½	− ½
1700	Noysco W	$10	9¾	9¾	
7200	OSF Ind	285	285	285	
4000	Orchan A	235	230	230	
1600	Oshawa A	450	448	448	
1000	Pamour A	400	395	395	
3150	PanCan P	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
500	Patino N V	$10⅜	10½		
300	Petrofina	$19	19		
315	Pine Point	$31¾	31½		
600	Pitts C	$6½	6		
950	Placer	$18⅛	18⅛		
8700	Que Sturg	130	128		
7000	Rayrock	65	65	65	
100	Redpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
24980	Reed Ostr A	490	475	480	
100	Reichhold	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2435	Revnu Prp	70	70	70	
16653	Shell Can	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
6396	Sherritt A	$6	5⅞	6	
500	Siebens	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
100	Sigma	$22½	22½	22½	
8352	Simpsons	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
429	Simpson S	$9½	9⅛	9½	
225	Slater Stl	$9⅛	8	8	
212	Slat W Can	$3⅛	8⅛		
7100	Southm A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
6313	Stelco A	$27½	27¼	27⅜	
2333	Steep R	124	120	124	
7300	Sundale O	$5	5	5	
1500	Teck Cor A	370	360	360	
333	Teck Cor B	310	295	310	
150	Teledyne	$5	5	5	
2997	Tor Dm Bk	$38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
1620	Traders A	$13	12¾	13	
750	Trans Mt	$10	9⅞	10	
2881	TrCan PL	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
725	Un Carbid	$18½	18½	18½	
1735	UGas A	$7⅛	7	7	
200	Union Oil	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
600	U Keno	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
14600	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5½	
3900	Upp Can	100	95	95	
500	Van Der	300	300	300	
4000	Voyager P	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
100	Weldwod	$9	9	9	
2000	West Mine	287	287	287	
50	Westnhse	$18½	18½	18½	
200	Weston	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
520	White Pas	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
700	Willroy	77	77	77	
490	Woodwd A	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
300	Yk Bear	206	206	206	
500	Yukon C	85	85	85	

Total sales 1,358,207 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last
1870	Algoma	$	26	25½	25½
755	Asbestos	$	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
3342	Bank Mont	$	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1200	Basic Res	$	10⅛	10	10
2100	Bombard		265	260	260
520	Can Cement	$	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Cdn Indust	$	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Con Bath	$	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
300	Fncl Col		145	136	145
300	Gaz Metro	$	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
431	Imasco	$	28	28	28
200	Ivaco	$	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
180	Laur Fin	$	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Mont Trust	$	11	11	11
1558	Price Co	$	14⅝	14½	14⅝
4675	Royal Bank	$	30¼	29¾	29¾
500	RoyTrust A	$	19⅝	19½	19½
12800	Zellers		385	375	375

Total sales 441,388 shares.

FOR SALE:
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The U.S.A. Tough, strong, impregnable. You'll never own it by attacking with an army. But money talks, and the astute investor can easily own a piece of this economically viable, politically stable country.

For the past few years, unprecedented numbers of foreign nationals have been investing in prebuilder (unimproved) land in the U.S.A. These successful investors have found that in buying America's most precious asset, they are assuring themselves of safety, impressive profits, and a hedge against any financial or political problems in their own countries.

The best of this predeveloped investment land is found in California, America's strongest and most dynamic state. (In fact, only six *nations* in the free world have a greater gross product than California!)

For almost two decades, PBL has been brokering predeveloped California land that quickly comes under demand by builders and developers. The resultant profits to the investor-owner of this land, scientifically located by PBL, are virtually unmatched anywhere else.

Please write for information about how *you* can take advantage of America's complete democracy, which allows foreigners to own California land.

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International Headquarters
16 Berkeley Street
London W1X 5AE, England
Telephone: 01-629 7135

PBL International Limited is a subsidiary of Pre-Builder Land Corporation, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A./Other related companies include PBL Research Corporation, PBL Financial Corporation, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	34.30
Albert Heijn	93.80
Algembank	319.50
Amrobank	73.50
A'dam	135
Fokker	34.50
Heineken	144.50
H.V.A.	57.70
Holl-Am-H	65.80
Hoogovens	49.50
K.L.M.	47.50
Pakhoed	138
Philips new	23.90
Robeco	178.50
Rolinco	128.50
Royal Dutch	94.60
Unilever	104.20
Van Ommer	230
VerMach	170

Brussels

Arbed	3,585
Brux-Lamb	1,980
Cock Ougree	890
Electrobel	6,150
GB-Inno-BM	1,650
Hoboken	3,500
Pétrofina	4,900
Ph Gevaert	1,074
Soc Générale	2,500
Solvay	2,305
Un Minière	1,180

Frankfurt

AEG	82.20
BASF	139.50
Bayer	115.20
Commerzbk	204.70
Cont Gummi	86
Daimler	329.70
Demag	193
DeutBank	328
DresdeBk	241
Hoechst	133.90
Gels Aktien	76.50
Hoesch	53.70
Karlsdt	459
Kaufhof	279
KHD	180.50
Lufthansa	54.50
Mannesmann	282
Metallgesell	223
Neckermann	101
Rheinstahl	72.50
RWE new	133
Schering	401
Siemens	280
Thyssen	88.20
Veba	107.20
Volkswagen	134

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.55
Anglo-Am	£29.50
Barclay Bk	3.03
Beecham Gr	3.18
BICC	1.24
Boots	1.35
Bowater	1.80
Brit-Am Tob	3.25
Brit Oxyg	0.55
Brit Pet	5.88
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.52
Chartered	1.65
Courtaulds	1.44
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer O	3.06
Decca Rec	2.30
Distillers	1.19
Dunlop	0.60
E Mustline	2.28
GEC	1.34
FreeStGed	£21.25
GKN	2.32
Glaxo Gr	3.45
Gold Fields	2.04
Gt Un St	1.95
Guinness	1.30
Hawker-Sidd	3.28
Hudson Bay	£17.50
Imp Chem	2.97
Imps	0.74
Mar&Spen	1.03
MetalBox	2.61
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	2.48
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£27⅝
R.T.Z.	1.74
Shell	3.82
Thorn (A)	2.06
Tube Invest	2.74
Union Carb	3.95
Vickers	1.36
War L3½	£23⅝
West Deep	£16.75
West Drief	£39.00
West Hold	£26.25
West Min	1.49
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.35

Milan

Bastogi	1,180
Erba	2,523
Erole Marelli	Unq.
Fiat	1,055
Finsider	254
Generali	40,900
IFI	2,400
Italgas	523
Italsider	370
LaRinas	66
Montedis	466.25
Olivetti	1,149
Pirelli	790.25
Snia Visco	1,433
Terni	27

Paris

Air Liquide	359
Alimentaire	69
BSN	563
Carrefour	1,749
Cim Lafarge	184.90
Citroën	47.75
Cie Bancaire	507
CFP	122.50
CGE	295
CCF	179.90
Ferodo	393
Imétal	74.40
L'Oréal	930
Mach Bull	30.80
Michelin	1,355
Moët-Henn	599
Moulinex	284.90
Paribas	174.50
PUK	100.50
Penarroya	51.05
Perrier	103.80
Peugeot	311.50
Rh Poulenc	103.50
Saclior	66
St Gobain	130
Suez	264.90
Télémécan	826
Thomson	237.50
Usinor	69.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	985
Buehrle	1,255
B Boveri	1,455
Ciba-Geigy	1,450
Cr Suisse	2,805
Fischer	512
HofRocheN	9,400
Nestlé	3,250
Sandoz	4,250
Sté B Suisse	445
Sulzer	2,340
U.B. Suisse	3,030

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-40

Am Stores	Gerber Pd	OwnIl 4.75
APL Cp	Granitvle	PPG Ind
Arvin Ind	GrtLkDred	Pure Corp
Assd DGds	GtWnUn pf	Quaker Oa
Budget Ind	Hanes Corp	Ralston P
Cent Soya	Host Intl	Reeves Br
ConAgra	Kresge SS	Riegel Te
Cone Mills	Londntown	Smucker J
Con Foods	May DStr	Tandycft
Ecolsr InS	Maytag	UnivLeaf
FederDStr	NiagM Pow	VaEP 2.98
Firestone	NorStaPw	Wolver W
FiHow Pap	Olinkraft	Zale pf A
Gen Food		

NEW LOWS-21

Alpha P Ind	Ludlow Cp	NVF Co
BT Mtg Inv	Marion Lab	PuerR Cem
ChaseMTr	Mays JW	Pullman
CI Mtg Gp	McDermot	Ranco Inc
Cyprus Min	NoCaAir wt	SanDie G
Guardn Mtg	NorCen Gas	Singer Co
JoyMtg wi	NwstStW	Weil Mcl

Japan's TV Exports Rise 79.7 Per Cent

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan's color television exports totaled a record 359,423 units in September, up 79.7 per cent from a year earlier, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan said today.

The sharp increase was attributed to brisk exports to the United States, which accounted for 194,932 units, up 138.3 per cent from a year earlier, officials said.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago — Banco Arabe Español S.A. — Bankers Trust Company

The Bank of California N.A. *London Branch* — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Belge Limited

Banque Européenne de Financement *(The Fidelity Bank)* — Banque Provinciale du Canada — Central National Bank of Cleveland

First National Bank in Dallas *Paris Branch* — Hartford National Bank and Trust Company *Nassau Branch*

International Commercial Bank Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Marine Midland Bank – New York — Midland Bank Limited

National Bank of North America — Republic National Bank of New York

The Riggs National Bank of Washington D.C. — The Sanwa Bank of California

Security Pacific National Bank — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — UBAF Limited

October, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 28

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		T						
26½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	14	21½	20⅞	21⅛+	⅝
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		43	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .40	6	37	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
10⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		38	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	8	118	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	¼
30⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	13	212	48	47⅛	47¾+	⅝
14⅝	12⅜	Tandycft wt		364	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		58	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	6	71	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
24¾	5	Technicon	10	76	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
43½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	187	42	41⅛	42 +	¼
25⅛	9½	Teledyn .32t	7	34	22⅝	22⅛	22½+	⅛
62½	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛—	½
9½	1⅛	Teleprmpt		93	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	11	106	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅜	18⅝	Tenneco 1.76	6	3789	25	24⅞	24⅞	
3⅛	⅜	Tenneco wt A		3707	9-16	½	½+1-32	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		7	92½	91⅝	92¼+	½
20⅝	10⅞	TesoroP .40	2	88	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
28⅜	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	779	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
48	28¼	TexComm 1	12	15	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	18	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	
28	26	TxET pf2.87		29	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
33¼	23⅝	TexGsT 1.88	8	32	30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅜
32⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅝
34⅝	23⅝	Texsglf 1.20	7	36	29½	29	29⅛—	⅛
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	9	57	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
109⅝	61	TexInst 1	35	257	108⅛	99⅝	108⅛+	⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	39	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
21½	10⅝	TexOGs .01b	7	92	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
25¼	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	11	288	20⅝	20¼	20½+	¼
8½	2⅛	Texfi Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26	10⅜	Textron 1.10	7	73	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	⅛
32½	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		8	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
24½	15	Textr pfl.40		8	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅜
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	19	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	21	23	37⅝	37	37⅛+	½
8¾	4⅜	ThomJW .50	11	7	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	13	227	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	39	90	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Tigerintl .40	12	927	13	12½	12⅞+	⅜
61	34⅝	TimeInc 2	13	129	59⅞	57⅝	58⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10⅛	TimeMir .50	11	19	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
40	24⅝	Timkn 2.20a	7	104	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅝
13⅞	9⅛	Tish Rlty		34	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
22¼	16⅞	TolEdis 2.12	7	54	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	18	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	¼
8⅛	4⅞	TootRol .40b	11	3	7	6⅞	7	
29⅞	13⅛	TraneCo .96	9	58	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	14	100	25½	25	25¼—	⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		71	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
16¼	10⅜	TWA pf 2		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¼	7⅜	TrnWF .16a	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
16¼	6	Transam .62	38	103	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
20⅝	17½	TraInc 1.84a		32	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛—	⅜
9⅝	7⅜	Transco .80	9	39	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
8¼	5⅜	Transcn .45	9	18	7⅜	7½	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅜	TranOh .20r	4	16	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
44⅞	30⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	24	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
28½	18⅛	Travirs 1.08	12	180	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅜
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		3	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		58	6	6	6	
27⅞	16	TIiCont .96e		94	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
34⅜	28½	TriCn pf2.50		9	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
16	9⅞	Triaind .90a	3	7	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
78	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		4	7	7	7	
34	9½	Trinityind 1	5	38	30⅛	30⅛	30¼+	⅛
26	13⅝	Tropican .28	17	180	23⅞	22⅝	23	
27	14⅝	TRW In 1.20	9	198	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅛
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	57	56⅞	57 +	½
66	49⅞	TRW pf4.40		12	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
12⅛	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	251	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
15½	5⅜	TwenCen .40	7	117	14	13⅞	14	
18⅞	8½	TycoLb .20a	8	95	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18⅛	TylerCp .60	4	91	20½	20⅛	20½—	⅛
		U						
29¼	10⅞	UAL In .60a	16	65	23¼	22⅞	23 —	⅛
25¼	10⅞	UAL pf.40		1	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		x400	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	¼
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	76	10⅛	10¼	10¼+	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		24	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10½	7½	Unarco .50	9	x64	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
16⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	8	37	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	13	234	75	74⅛	74½	
66½	46⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	288	60⅛	59⅛	59⅞+	⅛
13⅞	7	UnComm 1p	6	47	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	3½	Union Corp	9	63	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
33⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	98	10⅛	10⅛	10 —	⅛
80	67½	UnEl 7pf 8		2	72¼	72	72¼+	¼
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		5	68	68	68 +	1
37	30⅛	UnEl pf3.50		z70	33½	33½	33½—	¼
26⅛	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Un Fidelty	15	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.80	7	84	47⅝	47	47⅝+	⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		20	61⅞	60⅞	61¼+	⅜
82¼	61⅞	UPacCp 2.80	19	85	74	73	73⅞—	⅛
14⅛	10⅜	UnPac pf.47		2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
3¼	1⅜	Uniona Inc		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	9	72	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
81½	66⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z48	77	77	77 +	¼
8	3½	Unit Brands		23	5	5	5	
8⅝	5⅞	UnBrnd pfA		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .72a		18	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
8⅛	4⅛	U FinCal .20	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅞	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	169	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	15	24	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23½	17⅛	U Illum 2.32	5	30	22½	22	22 —	⅛
12⅛	6½	Unitind .40	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Unitin pf.42		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	UnitInn .10		19	4	3⅞	4	
12¼	8¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	2	10	10	10 —	⅛
15⅛	10⅞	UnitMM .80		54	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
28	8	Un Nuclr	43	48	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	10⅞	UnitRefg .48	5	67	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	1
36¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	x7	16	33½	33¼	33½+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e		28	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	16	43	17⅞	17⅜	17½+	¼
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	US Home		39	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	½
5⅝	2¼	USInd .20		52	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
14	6⅛	USLeasg .28	6	19	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	US Rltylnv		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	126	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
71⅜	38½	US Stl 2.80	5	616	64⅜	62⅞	64⅜+	1¼
22	13⅝	USTobac .80	12	20	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	½
62⅞	31⅛	Unit Tech 2	7	138	54⅞	53	54⅝+	1⅜
140⅞	86⅞	UnTech pf 8		21	128⅛	125½	128½+	2
16	12½	UnitTel 1.12	9	202	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
2	7-16	UnitTel wt		149	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	28	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	19	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	8	40⅛	39⅞	40 +	⅛
20⅛	19⅝	UnivLeaf wi		4	20⅛	20½	20¼+	⅛
18	9½	UOP .67p	10	113	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	510	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞+	1⅛
17¼	9⅜	USLIFE .32	5	115	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
10⅛	8½	UsliteF .96a	10	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22¼	12	USM stp1.20	4	8	17½	17½	17½	
27⅜	19⅞	USM pf2.10		2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
74⅛	39½	UtahInt 1a	15	195	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞+	⅛
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	16	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
28⅞	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		80	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
26	17	UV3Ind 1b	3	10	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅜
59	50¼	UV In pf5.50		1	57½	57½	57½	
		V						
23½	13⅝	Vallin 2.40e		85	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
18½	6⅛	Varian .20	13	106	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
5⅜	3	Vendo Co		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		6	4½	4⅛	4½	
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.27e		15	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	11	91	29⅝	29	29 —	⅛
26⅝	13⅝	VF Corp 1	9	7	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
10	2⅜	Viacom Int	10	z23	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	VictCom .10		45	4	4	4	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	266	13⅛	13	13	
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z110	73½	73⅜	73½+	1⅜
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z340	48	48	48	
27½	25½	VaEP pf2.90		45	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Vornado Inc	20	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
15½	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
36⅛	23½	VolMat 1.88	6	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
		W						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	8	x42	18¼	18	18 +	⅛
33	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		x3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞+	⅞
4⅞	2⅝	WachRl .04p		23	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
13⅝	10	Walgreen 1	9	30	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
44	26⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	21	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10⅝	6	WallMor .60	5	5	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
15⅛	11⅝	WalMart .06	29	45	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	WangL .10	16	16	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	19	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	21	14	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
22⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	253	20¼	20¼	20½	
44½	17	WrnC pfl.25		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	1¼
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	256	35½	35	35⅛—	⅛
22¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	21	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	WashStl 1a	4	20	13	13	13 +	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅞	16⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	31	18⅝	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	8	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
38⅞	11⅜	WalkinJ .20	13	44	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
5	3	WayGos .40	113	10	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit		13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	x21	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	11	25	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9½	6⅛	WellMcL .60	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	8	10	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
1⅜	3-16	Welbilt Corp		65	27-32	13-32	13-16+5-16	
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		17	5½	5¼	5½	
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23	18⅛	WstctTr 1.80	7	1	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
39	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	8	7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	½
9⅛	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	10	227	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
27⅜	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	16	19¼	19	19¼	
19	7⅛	WnNoA .05r	4	46	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	8	46	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	WnPubln .80	6	40	13⅛	12½	13⅛+	⅛
15⅜	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	148	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	51½	51½	51½+	1
47	32½	WnUn pf4.90		2	42	42	42 —	1
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	33	766	13⅞	13	13⅛+	⅜
32	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	7	39	32	31½	31⅝—	⅛
43⅛	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	708	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
23⅞	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	59	19	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
31⅞	16½	WhelP 1.05p	y	1	17½	17½	17½	
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z200	55	55	55	
28¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	21	61	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
24½	8⅝	WhitCn .80a	7	131	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
12½	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	7	25	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Whittaker	12	44	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15	7⅛	WickesCp 1	40	67	9⅝	9⅝	9½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	13	10	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
37⅛	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	5	2702	29⅛	28	28⅛—	½
54	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		7	38⅛	37½	37½—	⅜
41	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	263	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	63	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛+	¼
102	89⅞	WisE pf8.90		z200	94⅛	94	94	
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	25	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	WisG pf2.55		z200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	20	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	9	13	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	16	69	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17¼	6⅛	Wometco .60	8	20	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20		x280	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
31	21	Wolw pf2.20		x5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	World Airw	6	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
65	47⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	62	61¼	61¼+	⅛
6	3⅜	Wurlitzer		7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Wyly Corp		28	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		X						
87⅞	50¾	XeroxCp 1	18	769	58	57	57½—	¼
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
		Y						
18	8⅝	YngsDr .68a	4	31	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
		Z						
20⅞	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	9	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
16	9	Zalo pfA .80		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅝	13	Zapata .30b	3	157	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp		39	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
28¾	10	ZenithRad 1	51	82	23½	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	209	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 28

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .27	4	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	1⅜	Action .05e	8	10	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞—	⅛
2½	⅞	Adam Russl	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅜	7-16	ADM Indust		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅞	½	Aagis Corp	6	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	9	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		3	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
7¼	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	6	3	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
3½	2	After Six .10	4	4	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅛	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	6	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25	11¼	AlanWd .25p		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	4	1	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
3⅛	⅞	Alba Waldn	36	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	5⅛	Alcoic .12e	6	20	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25	20⅛	AllegA pfC 3		3	22	22	22 +	1
7⅞	3⅛	Alleg Cp wt		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	1⅜	Allied Art		18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	AlldThr 1.30	6	5	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅜
1⅞	⅞	Alpha Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Altamil Cp	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		7	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
14⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	7	7	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
13¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		36	9	7⅞	9 +	1
5⅛	1	AHessLL wt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5	AmBlltrt .50	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
⅝	3-16	ACanMtg wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6½	5	AContrl .20b	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am Fletch		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	8⅝	A GarPd .34	5	43	9	8⅞	9	
7⅞	3⅝	Am Intl Pict	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅝	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	25	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	2	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
34½	26⅛	AmPetrof 2	6	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Am Plan Cp		5	1	1	1	
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅝	1-16	AmRltyT wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	2	A SafEq .11t	17	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
14½	10½	AmSci Eng	10	4	11½	11¼	11½	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅛	7⅜	AmUtilS .72		9	9¼	9	9¼	
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅛	1⅛	AndreR .27e	8	2	4	3⅞	4	
3½	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	7	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	4⅝	Anixter .16	3	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Dat	7	28	1½	1½	1½	
24½	12⅝	Adult Ca .30	16	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
8½	4⅛	Ariz CL .10e		4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		1	1½	1⅜	1½	
21⅞	6⅝	ArminCp .12	5	9	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9¾	4⅝	Arwood .30e	3	9	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
12	6⅛	Asamera .25	7	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
12½	5⅝	AshOC 1.20a	9	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅝	⅞	ATI Inc	2	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	All Richf wt		35	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Atlas CM B	9	7	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅝	12⅝	Augatinc .15	15	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	½
19⅝	10⅛	Austral Oil	13	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
8	4⅛	Auto Train	19	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Auto Bldg		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	¼
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat Rad		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	12	3	35¼	34⅞	35¼+	⅜
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	5	20	16½	15⅞	16½+	1
3⅝	2	AVEMC .07		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25¼	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	16	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7¼	3	AVX Corp		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	6	18	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		B						
9⅛	3⅛	BakerM .15t	5	2	5	5	5 —	
14⅝	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
10⅛	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		33	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .06	4	30	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Barry R .24t	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4¼	BarryWr .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	11-16	Bartell Med		5	¾	¾	¾	
3⅞	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	9	14	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Barlons Cdy	25	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅞	1¼	Baruch Fost	12	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6¼	1⅛	Benrus Crp	7	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	1⅛	Berg Ent		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		x4	13	13	13 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BernzOma		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2½	BervenC .12		8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
2½	1	Beverly ent		112	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7½	3⅛	BigVSu .15e	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅞	5⅝	BinkMf .80a	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	4	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	6	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	15	21	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
14⅛	4½	Bowne .20	6	3	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
25⅞	7⅛	BradRa .10e	7	61	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
18¼	6⅞	BradfdC .30	17	31	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Branch .05e	12	2	3½	3½	3½	
8⅞	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		4	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14⅞	10	Brascn A 1b	3	61	10⅛	10	10	
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	5	29	23⅝	23⅛	23½—	⅛
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	7	6	11	11	11	
2⅛	¾	BRT Rl .30e		1	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
3	1⅝	BTU Eng	17	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Bulldex .32	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Bundy 1.08	7	x13	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Burnsint .60	8	43	10⅛	9½	9⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6	Butlerint .58	3	33	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	52	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
		C						
14	6½	Caldor .15b	8	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
7⅝	3½	Calcomp		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
3⅛	2½	Cal Life Cp	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
13½	9	Cal PrlCm 1	11	2	10½	10⅛	10½	
9⅝	5	Camco Icn	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	14	3	13-16	3⅝	3⅝—1-16	
3 15-16	1⅝	CdnExp GO	11	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+1-16	
5⅞	3⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	36	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
43	21	Cdn SuprOil	10	4	38⅞	38¼	38¾+	½
1⅛	½	Canvert Int		2	½	½	½—	⅛
2⅛	½	Capehart Cp		33	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
20⅞	16	Carbon Ind	4	76	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
6⅞	2⅛	Caressa .24	6	22	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	186	79¼	78⅝	79¼+	⅛
15½	8⅝	CaroPlpl 1	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
1⅜	¼	Carr wt		67	¼	¼	¼	
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Castleton In	16	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
8	2⅞	Castlwd Int	6	12	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	9	2	9½	9½	9½—	¼
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	7	1	1	1	1	
15-16	¼	Cartron Cp		49	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		141	3½	3⅜	3½	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	159	10	9	9½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
205	16¼	ChiRlv 1.60a	8	2	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Child World	11	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	27	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5¼	2½	Cloama Flv	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .38	5	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	x1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	9	8	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	6	5	7⅛	7	7	
5¼	3	Clarostat	13	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r	26	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	6	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7	1⅛	CMI Inv wt		6	1½	1½	1½	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10e	9	45	20½	20¼	20½+	⅜
7	4⅛	CoftMat .29r	10	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
3⅜	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	26	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .68	6	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
15	5⅛	Coalman .44	13	43	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	ColwellC .38		x7	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅝	¼	ColwMtg wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	77	17⅛	16½	16⅞+	⅜
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	11⅛	ComiMtl .60	2	3	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	3	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Compo Ind		12	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
8¼	5⅜	Conchem .40	26	4	6	6	6	
4⅜	1⅛	Concrd Fab	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
9⅞	7½	Conrock .60	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	8	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Consyen Cp	7	29	3⅞	3⅝	3¼+	⅛
1¼	¾	Cont Maler		3	¾	¾	¾	
1	⅜	Cont Tel wt		10	½	½	½	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13½	10⅜	CookPnt V 1	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
7¼	2⅞	Cordon Intl		21	4⅛	4	4	
18½	10	Core Labs	7	8	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
24	14½	CornBk 1.06	9	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15-16	¼	Cousins wt		60	5-16	5-16	5-16	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	20	6	12½	12¼	12½+	⅜
7⅛	2	Craig Corp	5	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	10	4	4	4	4 +	⅛
2⅝	1	Crest Foam		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	5½	Crompton		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
35¼	19⅝	Cross AT .92	13	9	31⅝	30⅛	31⅝+	1⅝
21⅝	14⅝	CwnCPt .60r	3	10	18½	18½	18½	
6½	3¼	Crown In .20	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	9	7	7	7	
8⅞	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	8	47	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
15⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40a	4	5	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
8⅝	6	CSE Cp .40	4	8	6	5⅞	6	
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Math	11	6	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	6¼	CWTran .40	7	5	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
		D						
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	27	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅞	20⅞	Daniell .28b	8	3	30½	30	30 —	½
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	39	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e		15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
⅝	⅛	DCL Inc		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	3½	DeJurA .18e	26	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅞	6	DTalEx .15p	5	43	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
29⅞	17¼	DiamM Drll	4	60	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		6	15-16	13-16	15-16+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	Diversey Cp	7	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
11⅛	5⅝	Dixilyn .10e	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
33⅞	17⅛	Dome Petrl	12	2	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
9½	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr		2	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
11⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	8	57	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	1⅛
8⅝	4½	Dor Tst .25b	7	20	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Dynictn .05e	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DynAmer	8	33	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	29	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
		E						
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	23	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	15	18	8½	7⅞	8½+	⅜
16½	8⅝	EarthRes 1	6	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31	18⅞	EasonO .18r	14	17	29⅝	29¼	29⅝—	⅛
20⅞	14½	Estn C 1.10a	5	3	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
3⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .16	6	3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
18⅛	3½	Ecodyne	8	2	7	7	7 —	¼
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	3	1	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
4½	1	Edmos Cp		2	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	¼
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅝	3½	EnrmhPh .10	6	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	8	58	4⅞	4½	4⅛+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
4	15-16	Elect Resch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	7	ELT .10e	4	11	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	5	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅝	2½	EssexCh .20	7	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2	Etz Lav .07e	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6	2⅝	Executn .23t		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
		F						
5⅛	3¼	Fabien .40	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		3	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
4⅝	3	FairmC .14e	10	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
44⅝	16¼	Falcons .40	5	57	38	37⅝	37⅞+	½
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	38	18	3	3	3	
5	2	Fed Resrces		27	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	8⅝	Falmnt .12e	13	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FidelcG .76p		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅛	⅜	Film Cp Am		18	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Filmways	6	32	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅜
7⅜	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2	FstDenv MI		6	2	2	2	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fstmark .24		22	3½	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Flagpin .86p		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅜	Flagstaff	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	33	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
14½	8¼	Flowers .36	5	4	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
26⅝	18¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	38	20⅝	20¼	20½+	⅛
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	7	224	16½	15⅝	16¼+	½
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z100	71	71	71	

(Continued on Page 13.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	.72½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	180.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	177.52
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	20	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-66	75⅝-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	332¼	361
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38⅝-41	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	419	5.09
Gold N.Y., oz.	142.85	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	782.5	879.5

‡ Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 28, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.70	14.84	14.52	14.63	14.95
May	14.50	14.70	14.43	14.50	14.79
Jul	14.50	14.65	14.40	14.45	14.75
Sep	14.41	14.60	14.35	14.35	14.67
Oct	14.36	14.45	14.30	N14.30	14.65
Mar	14.25	14.25	14.20	N14.18	14.55

Sales: 2,982.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	61.85	61.25	60.65	60.00	61.65
Mar	57.20	57.20	56.70	57.10	57.65
May	55.05	55.20	55.10	55.10	55.70
Jul	53.65	53.65	53.65	53.40	54.05
Sep	52.40	52.40	52.40	52.40	53.03

Sales: 838.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Nov	53.80	53.50	53.50	53.50	53.20
Dec	53.90	54.20	53.80	54.00	53.70
Jan	54.40	54.70	54.40	54.50	54.30
Mar	55.70	56.00	55.70	55.70	55.50
May	57.00	57.20	56.80	56.80	56.70
Jul	58.00	58.20	57.90	57.90	57.80
Sep	59.20	59.50	59.00	59.00	58.90

Sales: Estimated 1,639.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	6.51	6.57	6.25	6.29	6.59
Mar	8.30	8.42	7.81	7.81	8.24
Apr		9.95	9.20	9.20	9.70
May	12.40	12.43	11.70	11.70	12.20

Sales: 5,213.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Oct	417.60	421.80	417.60	421.80	413.50
Nov	418.80	421.90	418.80	421.90	413.70
Dec	419.80	425.00	417.50	424.50	416.50
Jan	423.00	427.70	421.50	427.70	419.70
Mar	430.00	435.00	427.50	434.70	426.70
May	436.00	442.90	435.00	441.70	433.70
Jul	443.20	449.30	443.00	448.70	440.60
Sep	451.00	455.60	450.00	455.60	447.50
Dec	460.00	465.90	460.00	465.90	457.80
Jan	462.30	469.10	462.30	469.10	461.00

Sales estimated: 12,010.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	62.30	62.30	62.00	62.05	B62.25
Jan	63.60	63.60	63.16	63.25-	63.35
Mar	64.45	64.45	64.20	B64.40	B64.50
May	65.35	65.40	65.35	B65.45	65.50

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	52.42	52.45	52.07	52.30	52.15
Mar	53.62	53.65	53.30	53.55	53.42
May	54.48	54.48	54.15	54.35	B54.25
Jul	54.90	54.92	54.60	B54.77	B54.70
Oct	54.90	54.90	54.90	B54.83	B54.75
Dec	55.05	55.05	54.75	54.90	54.85
Mar	—	—	—	B55.16	B55.10

Sales: 1,450.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Oct	142.70	142.80	142.10	142.70S	142.20
Dec	142.80	143.40	142.00	143.30S	143.00
Feb	143.80	145.20	143.50	144.70S	144.80
Apr	146.00	147.00	145.40	146.40S	146.60
Jun	148.40	148.40	148.10	148.10S	148.70
Aug	150.00	150.00	150.00	149.90S	150.60
Oct	152.00	152.00	152.00	151.70S	152.60
Dec	154.20	154.80	154.20	153.60S	154.50
Feb	155.80	155.80	155.80	155.40S	156.60

Sales estimated: 1,746.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.82	3.85½	3.77½	3.85	3.80
Mar	3.95	3.99½	3.89	3.99½	3.93½
May	3.96½	4.03½	3.96	4.02	3.97½
Jul	3.95½	4.01	3.92½	4.00	3.96
Sep	4.02	4.06	3.99	4.05	4.02

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.75	2.77	2.73½	2.75	2.75
Mar	2.84½	2.86¼	2.82½	2.84¾	2.84¼
May	2.88¾	2.90	2.86¼	2.88½	2.88½
Jul	2.89¼	2.91	2.87½	2.90¼	2.89½
Sep	2.83	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.84¼
Dec	2.75¼	2.76½	2.74	2.76	2.75½
Mar	2.80	2.81	2.80	2.81	2.81

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	4.80	4.87	4.75	4.86	4.79
Jan	4.96	4.99	4.89	4.98	4.90½
Mar	5.02	5.09½	4.97½	5.08	5.01½
May	5.10	5.17½	5.07½	5.17½	5.10
Jul	5.17	5.24	5.15	5.23	5.17
Aug	5.23	5.27	5.18½	5.26	5.20
Sep	5.22	5.28	5.20	5.28	5.20
Nov	5.22	5.30	5.22	5.29	5.22
Jan	5.34	5.40	5.34	5.40	5.34

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	19.15	19.20	18.70	19.00	18.90
Jan	19.20	19.25	18.75	19.00	19.00
Mar	19.40	19.50	19.00	19.35	19.25
May	19.55	19.65	19.20	19.50	19.50
Jul	19.75	19.80	19.40	19.70	19.70
Aug	19.75	19.75	19.40	19.65	19.70
Sep	19.75	19.75	19.40	19.60	19.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	129.30	130.50	128.10	130.00	129.30
Jan	130.80	131.50	129.10	130.00	130.00
Mar	132.50	133.50	131.50	132.50	132.50
May	132.00	132.50	130.10	132.00	131.50
Jul	134.50	134.50	133.50	134.50	133.50
Aug	135.00	135.50	135.00	135.00	134.50
Sep	—	—	—	135.00	134.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	416.50	419.00	415.50	415.50	413.50
Nov	—	—	—	421.50	414.00
Dec	418.00	426.00	417.00	425.90	416.00
Feb	425.50	432.50	424.00	432.00	423.00
Apr	432.00	439.90	430.50	438.30	430.00
Jun	439.00	446.50	438.00	445.00	437.00
Aug	447.30	453.50	445.50	452.00	443.50
Oct	453.50	460.50	452.00	459.00	450.00
Dec	460.80	467.50	459.00	465.50	457.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	44.90	45.20	44.60	44.70	45.15
Feb	41.70	42.22	41.65	41.83	42.10
Apr	40.30	40.80	40.20	40.60	40.50
Jun	41.05	41.75	41.05	41.45	41.20
Aug	41.35	41.80	41.25	b41.60	41.35
Oct	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.25	—

Sales: Dec 2904; Feb 3440; April 1296; June 535; Aug 92; Oct 2.
Open interest: Oct 82; Dec 11180; Feb 10812; April 4154; June 3243; Aug 1114.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	54.50	55.15	54.45	55.15	54.80
Feb	51.40	52.57	51.20	52.57	51.50
Apr	46.40	47.80	46.35	47.60	46.35
Jun	46.10	47.35	46.10	47.30	46.40
Jul	46.00	47.20	46.00	47.20	46.40
Aug	44.00	44.85	43.75	b44.70	b44.30
Oct	40.15	41.10	40.05	a40.90	b40.30

Sales: Dec 2422; Feb 2793; April 1165; June 304; July 145; Aug 30; Oct 14.
Open interest: Oct 19; Dec 6663; Feb 6690; April 2354; June 1881; July 1330; Aug 296; Oct 71.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	54.20	54.25	53.50	b53.85	54.25
Dec	57.90	58.25	57.75	58.05	57.80
Jan	55.15	55.35	55.05	55.30	55.25
Feb	51.55	51.55	51.25	a51.25	a51.55
Mar	—	—	—	n51.00	51.00
Apr	—	—	—	n48.00	48.00

Sales: Nov 78; Dec 213; Jan 10; Feb 31; March 0; April 0.
Open interest: Oct 5; Nov 610; Dec 1564; Jan 517; Feb 102; March 111; April 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	86.90	87.95	86.05	87.80	86.80
Mar	85.25	86.15	84.80	85.10	b85.20
May	82.00	82.60	81.40	81.95	b82.20
Jul	79.35	79.75	78.45	78.70	79.20
Aug	75.80	75.90	74.35	b74.80	75.90

Sales: Feb 3223; March 1555; May 1105; July 775; Aug 250.
Open interest: Feb 4371; March 3080; May 2333; July 2180; Aug 915.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz) contracts

Dec	142.40	143.60	141.90	143.40	143.80
Mar	144.90	145.00	144.20	145.50	145.50
Jun	147.40	148.70	147.40	148.30	148.50
Sep	150.80	151.90	150.80	151.50	151.20
Dec	154.90	154.90	153.00	154.30	154.60
Mar	—	—	—	157.50	158.70

Sales: Dec 1,330; March 215; June 60; Sep 7; Dec 3; March 0.

Market Summary

Oct. 28, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Wlms Cos	275,700	28½	—⅝
Stevens JP	205,400	16⅝	+¼
Tenneco	186,700	24⅞	—⅛
Polaroid	170,300	38⅛	+1½
IntTelTel	134,500	20⅞	+⅛
Coldwl Bnkr	131,600	9¼	
Southern Co	125,700	14	—¼
LTY Corp	122,000	11½	—1⅛
Marion Lab	120,000	13⅝	—⅛
FlaPowLt	119,600	25⅝	+⅜
Kresge SS	116,800	34½	+½
Colum Gas	116,000	23½	—⅜
Exxon Cp	115,100	90⅝	+1½
Am Brands	105,300	36	+¼
Citicorp	103,200	28⅞	+⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.10	18.10
Advances	882	630
Declines	534	691
Unchanged	425	479
Total issues	1841	1800
New 1975 highs	40	20
New 1975 lows	21	17

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sambos Rst	62,200	16	—⅜
Instrum Sys	52,100	⅜	
Nat Patent	44,700	18⅛	+⅜
Sherwd Med	35,300	9⅛	+⅜
Syntex Corp	28,000	32⅞	+⅛
Craig Corp	24,800	7½	+1
Sec Mtg Inv	23,700	¾	
Gt Bas Pet	23,500	3	—⅛
Westates P	23,000	9⅛	+⅛
Fly Dia Oil	22,600	16⅛	+⅜

Appro total stock sales 1,660,000
Stock sales year ago 1,851,330

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.49	83.06	83.48	+0.39

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	840.44	853.67	837.53	851.46	+12.98
20 Trn	167.04	168.47	165.19	166.54	—0.21
15 Utl	82.31	83.40	81.67	82.66	+0.22
65 Stk	256.76	260.27	255.24	258.82	+2.48

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.01	100.20	101.47	+.95
15 Railroads	37.80	37.14	37.41	—.12
60 Utilities	43.81	43.05	43.47	+.01
500 Stocks	91.03	89.40	90.51	+.78

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.89	47.65	47.89	+.37
Industrials	53.40	53.15	53.40	+.47
Transportation	31.38	31.30	31.31	—.01
Utilities	32.61	32.32	32.61	+.10
Finance	45.13	44.91	45.13	+.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	sales	*Short
Oct. 27	138,959	317,721	2,201
Oct. 24	151,641	370,504	2,155
Oct. 23	147,472	374,183	1,822
Oct. 22	165,090	366,923	1,752
Oct. 21	179,741	416,326	2,108
Oct. 20	158,148	347,519	2,141

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	175	169	172.90-173.05	173.50-173.60
Mar	174	166.50	170.50-170.75	171.90-172
May	172	165.50	169-169.25	170.25-170.50
Aug	170	164.25	167.50-167.95	168.75-169
Oct	169	165.25	167-167.40	168-168.50
Dec	167	165.50	166.10-166.50	167.25-167.50
Mar	166.50	166.05	165-166	166.25-168.25

Lots: 4,185.

COCOA

Dec	677.50	666	668.50-669	675-676
Mar	647	637	638.50-639	644.50-645
May	630	621	623-624	627-628
Jul	617	610	609.50-611	615-620
Sep	609	602	599-603	608-610
Dec	597	593	593-594	600-601
Mar	592	590	592-594	597-598

Lots: 2,216.

COFFEE

Nov	750	743	742-743.50	745-747.50
Jan	749.50	745	744-745	746-746.50
Mar	742.50	738.50	740-741	738-738.50
May	740	738	739-739.50	736-737
Jul	742	739	739.50-740	736.50-738
Sep	743	740	742-742.50	738-739
Nov	743	740	741-742.50	738-739

Lots: 483.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	562.50-563	557-557.50
3 months	584-584.50	578.50-579
Cathodes: spot	548.50-549.50	543.50-544
3 months	570-570.50	565.50-566
Tin: spot	3,035-3,040	3,028-3,030
3 months	3,075-3,080	3,073-3,075
Lead: spot	163-163.25	161.75-162.25
3 months	171-171.50	169-169.50
Zinc: spot	352-353	347-348
3 months	359.50-360	356.50-357
Silver: spot	202.20-202.40	202-202.30
3 months	208.70-208.80	208.60-209

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.C.
Dec	607	597	600-601	—8
Mar	586½	576	579-580	—5
May	—	—	566-580	+1
Jul	—	—	538-—	+3
Sep	—	—	556-—	+11
Dec	—	—	550-—	+10

Lots: 150.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 W.	5⅞-6⅛	3½-4	3⅛-3⅞	11½-11⅞
1 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3½-3⅞	1⅛-1⅝	11⅝-12⅛
3 M.	6⅝-6⅞	4-4⅛	3-3¼	11⅞-12
6 M.	7¼-7½	4⅛-4⅝	3⅛-3⅞	12½-12⅞
1 Y.	7⅞-8⅛	5⅛-5⅜	4⅛-4⅞	12⅝-12⅞

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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 28, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	141.75	142.70	—0.20
Zurich	142.75	142.00	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	145.57	145.45	—1.84

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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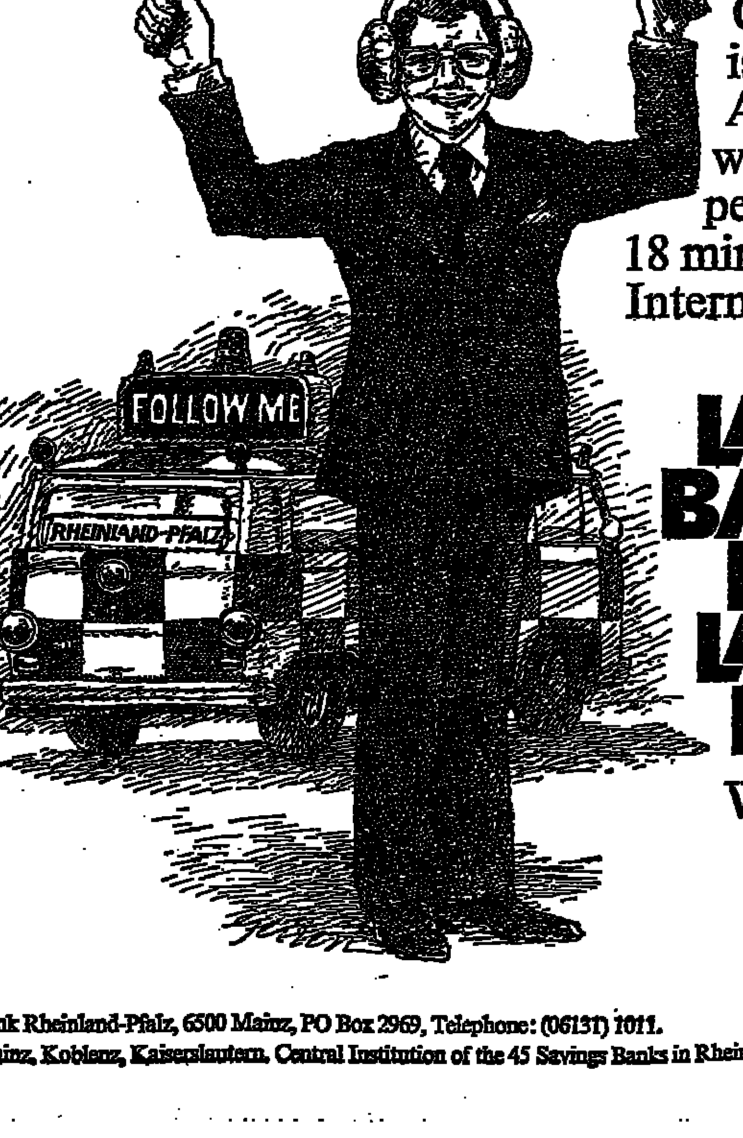
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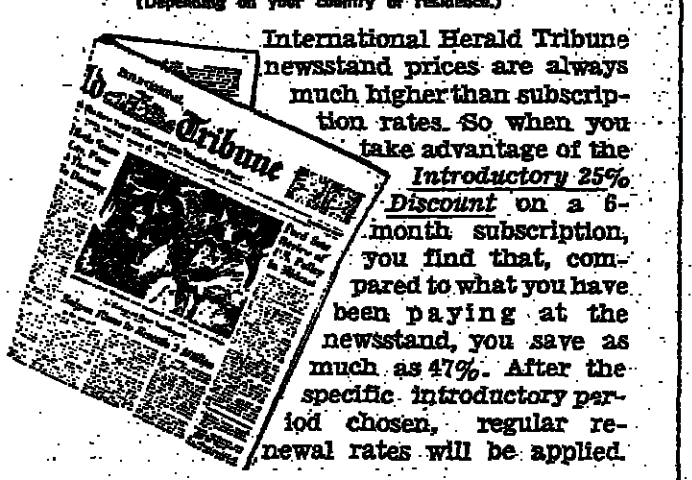
American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 28

(Continued from Page 11.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	6	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	8	6	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin RI		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	6	3	6	5⅞	6	
34	19⅝	Fresnillo 1b	7	6	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	
6	3⅜	Friedm .18a	3	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	38	38	13⅞	13	13⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	5	Frischs .30b	7	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Frontier Air	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
G								
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cat		24	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅝	14¾	Gearhart .44	7	28	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅞
20½	13½	Gen Ed Svc	5	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .22e		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2⅜	1	Gen Recrat	4	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch	12	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Geon Ind		1	2	2	2	
13⅞	6⅝	Giant Y .48a	23	30	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	GIT Rlt .44p	3	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Gladding Cp		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	16	48	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅝
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅝
63⅝	34⅝	Glatfl pf2.50		1	51	51	51	+ 1¾
10⅝	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	1	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Globelnd .40	5	9	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Glosser .26	5	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Gloocstr En	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Glover Inc	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	81	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		6	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Gouldinc wt		1	2⅝	2	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	GouldIT .48e	22	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10	6	GrandCtl .20	10	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		216	3⅝	3	3⅜	
29⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	15	52	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1⅜
3⅝	2⅛	GtLakR .15e	16	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	GlScotS .10r	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Greenman	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Greyhd C	31	10	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	4	GRI Cp .40	4	25	6	5⅞	6	
11¼	6⅞	GrossTlc .20	6	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
8	4½	Grow C .32b	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	½	Gruen Ind		12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	GTI Corp		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
6¼	2	Guilford .20	34	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRes Fin	3	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9⅞	2⅝	Glfstrm LD	23	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
H								
1	11-16	Halco Prod		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	18	49	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	16¼	Harland .22	13	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	6	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	HertzMt Cp	12	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1	Hasbro Ind	122	21	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+ ½
6⅝	5	Haging .40a	5	1	6	6	6	
5⅝	3¼	HawaiA .10r	5	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	9	8	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Helmn .15p		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Hemdale En	22	6	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mai .48	4	2	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	10	3	11	11	11	
3⅛	1⅜	Hofmn Ind	4	1	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	11	3	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	7	2	6	6	6	
11⅝	3¼	Hosp Mtr In	29	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅝
12¼	7⅛	Hotelll 1.57e	8	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	HousRon .10	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	19⅞	HoustOil .60	19	114	31⅝	30⅝	31⅞	+ ¾
4¼	¾	Howell .05e	4	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	10	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	13	33	32¼	32¼	— 1½
34¼	16⅝	HudB O 1.40	9	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	4	Huffmn .40e		x8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	HuntHlt .05e	4	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .80	4	x1	17½	17½	17½	
6⅞	2	Hycal Inc	35	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	HygrdFd 1e	3	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
I								
13⅝	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	4	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅝	IMC Mg .05e	4	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Imper Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29¾	21⅞	ImpOil A .80	13	31	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	9	32	10	9⅛	10	+ ½
45	40	IndplPL pf 4		z20	42½	42⅛	42½	+ 1
6⅝	3⅛	Instron .20	15	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Instrum Sys	4	463	13-16	⅝	⅝	
18½	7⅛	InsSy pf.25e		22	7⅜	7	7⅜	
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	5⅞	InflAlum .20	5	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅞	5-16	Inf Bankmt	19	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19½	6⅝	Int Cour .24	15	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅞	6½	IntGenin .70	3	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .05p		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅞	18⅞	IntSyCon .25	10	24	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ 1⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5½	Interway Cp	13	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1	Investm Fla		5	1½	1½	1½	
22	9	InDiv A .30p	4	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	InvRIT .20p	788	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	16	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	IsraelD .84e		16	6	6	6	— ⅛
J								
8⅛	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	5	9	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	5	6	4	4	4	
9⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .05r	5	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Jotronic Ind	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28	18⅝	John Pd .25	15	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	15	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
K								
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .36	5	61	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	8	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	43	13⅝	10¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2¼	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	10	69	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	8	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	1⅝	Kingstp .16a	8	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
41	25⅝	Kirbylnd .60	9	13	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛	5⅝	Kliklok .60	7	1	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14⅛	4⅝	Knicker Toy	7	1	10½	13½	10½	
9⅝	2⅞	KuhnStr .10	6	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
L								
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	2	29	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	8	25	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅝	1 13-16	Lake Shore	6	7	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	11	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	16	1	8	8	8	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	6	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	11	16	8⅛	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	23	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Lee Natl		5	2	1⅞	2	
8⅞	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅝
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	6	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Levitin .20	6	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅝	1¾	Liberty Fab	213	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	19	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1	Lodge S .13a	5	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .60a	7	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LoewThe wt		26	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
M								
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		25	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
4½	3⅝	ManhLfe .20	10	60	4	4	4	
5⅝	3⅞	MansfdT .10	29	7	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Marinduq B		102	1½	1⅜	1½	
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	32	19⅞	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
7½	1⅛	Marlene Ind	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5	4	MarshF .05p		1	4	4	4	
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	9	5	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Masind Son	7	11	6	6	6	
29½	5⅝	Mgsnein .30	6	5	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .30	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	MatlBro .10	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	McCulk Oil	13	67	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	4	30	12½	12	12	— ⅛
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9½	5½	Medalst .40b	4	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Medco Jwly	17	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
16	10¼	MediaGn .34	9	120	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
11½	6	Megoint .16	6	52	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
12	5⅝	Mem Co .80	5	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare		5	1½	1⅛	1½	
2	1⅜	Mich Genl		10	1½	1⅛	1½	
18⅝	11¼	MichSug 1a	1	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Midld Co .10		11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	33	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	17⅞	MillerWo .40	12	37	32⅝	31	31⅛	— ¼
18⅞	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10⅞	11	MoPac 1.20	6	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	16	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Molycrp wt		20	6⅛	5	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .60e		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Morton S .32	8	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Mov Star .30	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅝
7	5⅝	MWA .40b	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
N								
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	3	7	3½	3¼	3¼	— ½
5⅛	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¾	10⅞	Nat CSS	7	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent		1	1	1	1	
1¾	½	Natlnd wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	4½	NMedE .16b	4	15	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paregn	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	9¼	Nat Patent	52	68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Nat Silver		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	8⅛	NatwHo .28	12	70	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Nelsner .05p		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Nelly Don		2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	14	10	28	28	28	
1	7-16	Newidria M	31	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	67	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
11⅛	3½	N Proc .35e	12	50	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	NewbE .15b	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12	5¼	NiaFSv .44	5	3	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅞	Nolex Cp	69	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NorAm Roy	14	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	9	4 9-16	4 7-16	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Novo Corp		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9	NumacO Gs	19	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
O								
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	3	Ohio Art .24		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	10	6	9	9	9	
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	9	38	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¾
69⅝	35½	OOklep Cop		z150	36	35½	36	+ ½
1⅝	1	Ormand Ind	4	9	1	1	1	
6⅝	4⅝	OSullvan .50	7	10	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Outdr Sport	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	5⅛	OverhDr .40	12	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	Ozark Air	48	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
P								
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	19	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		10	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅝
16⅝	13⅞	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅜	PGRd pf1.25		3	13	13	13	— ⅝
13¼	11⅜	PG 4.5pf1.12		4	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	21½	21½	21½	
25⅝	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		3	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	20⅝	RGE 8pf 2		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	P Holdg .16		154	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	45	45	45	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.28	9	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
58⅛	50	Pac PL pf 5		z50	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
51	11⅝	PallCp .48	14	24	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ 1
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	175	87	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Pantasote	2	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
31	11	Parsons .65e	7	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Pat Fashion	16	4	2½	2⅛	2½	
5	2½	Patagonia		15	3⅛	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	PatoCG .30e	6	21	4⅛	4	4	
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	6	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7	Paxall .68a	5	z50	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Pemcor Inc		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
8⅝	6½	PennEng .80	4	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Penob Shoe	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
22¼	11	PepBoys 1	7	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	PeriniCp .35	3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	¾	Permaner		17	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅝	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	3¼	Phoenix Stl	2	43	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .12	8	98	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	PionPls .10e	33	20	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
50	17½	Pittway 1b	13	3	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	3¼	Plant Ind	23	43	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
28	8	Plantrn .10e	11	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt la		9	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12¼	4½	Pneumo .80	4	13	12⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Polychr .29t	6	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Platt Rd .30	7	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	17½	Prent Hall 1	12	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	PresRl A .32		13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅝
5	1⅞	PresRl B .32		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		7	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t		10	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	6	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	ProvGas .80	7	5	8	8	8	
1⅜	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	PrudBdg .24	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	1⅜	Prud Food		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
49½	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		z100	45	45	45	+ 1¼
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	10	10	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
R								
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	84	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	8	20	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	29	35	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	9⅞	RaymPr .40	75	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Reading Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	10	4	14	14	14	
7¼	3	RltIncT .70e	15	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13⅛	9	RltRel 1.75e	6	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		72	½	½	½	
11⅞	7⅝	Ram Ar .80	7	19	11⅞	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
26¼	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	7	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
17½	5¼	Resistflx .40	6	11	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	2	5	2	2	2	
4⅝	1⅜	Resrtslntl B	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		90	1	1	1	
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
37	28⅝	RET pf4.2		1	34	34	34	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Riblet Prod		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	23	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	⅝	Richton Int	2	222	2	2	2	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Riley Co	3	14	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	23	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	RLC Corp		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	19½	Robintech	4	18	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	6	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Rocor .05p	23	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¾	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅞	3-16	Rossmor wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
37⅞	21½	Rowan .14b	5	72	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
15-16	9-16	RoyBusn Fd		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
2⅛	½	RSC Indust	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		6	1	⅞	⅞	
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .60	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅛	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	6	9	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	50	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	31	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
S								
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	10	22	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	9½	SDle G pf 1		2	10⅝	10½	10¼	+ ⅝
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z200	74	73½	73½	— ½
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	13	451	18	16⅝	16½	— 1¼
3⅛	1⅝	Sargent Ind	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z300	70	67½	67½	— 4½
7½	3	Saundr L .20	7	7	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	Schenut .60a	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	5	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	17	83	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
22⅝	10¼	Scope Ind	4	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Scrivner .50	4	67	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	4	8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	5	2	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		138	13-16	⅝	11-16	—1-16
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		20	13-16	¾	¾	—3-16
16	7¾	SelgLatz 1b	6	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Servisco .30	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	6	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	4⅝	Shawin .50b	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2	ShearH .10e	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	11-16	ShettRes .06		82	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Shnd Cq .24t	3	2	4	4	4	
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	14	18	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	6	353	9⅛	8½	9⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1½	Shopwell In		5	1½	1½	1½	
15⅝	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅞	2	ShulmTr En		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .40	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6	3⅛	Sigm .5e	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	SuresCp .02p		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Silo Inc		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Simplex Ind		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		18	3	2⅞	3	
8⅝	4	Sonder Brdc	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Sound .40		48	12	11⅞	12	
8¼	6⅛	SoestCap .20	12	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		40	24½	24½	24½	
105	89½	SCE pf8.54		7	93	93	93	
25⅝	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.27		2	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		1	92	92	92	
16⅝	13	SC 5.2r 1.30		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
61⅞	40	SouRoy .80	19	16	50⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	2	Sowesi Airl	7	42	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Specity Rer	6	8	5	5	5	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	3	3	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	7	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Speizmn Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	15-16	Spencer Cos		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	34	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	StdPac Corp	5	4	3⅛	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	StdPrud wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
10⅝	8	Stange	22	1	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	8⅛	StarSup .68b	4	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅞	9⅝	StarrHo	11	156	19⅞	17⅞	18	— 1½
8⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	15	10	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	7	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ ⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	8	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
9¼	5	SupFdSv .32	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		2	2½	2½	2½	
7	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	7	7	7	
20⅝	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	216	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
T								
18⅝	9¼	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	27	6	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3	¾	Techcl Tape	5	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	55	3½	3¼	3⅝	
1½	5-16	Telex Cp wt		3	½	7-16	½	+1-16
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	15	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		28	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	TennFS .40e	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	TerraC .40e	3	26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		40	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
58⅝	48	TxPL pf4.56		z100	56	55	56	+ 2
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16	7⅝	Textron wt		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	½	Tidwell Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	8	18	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	¼	Tigerlntl wt		19	5-16	¼	5-16	
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Tolchin Inst	6	29	1	1	1	
80	72	TolEd pf7.76		z50	75	75	75	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	8⅝	Total pf.70		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	13	19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
12	7¾	TriStMtr .80	2	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	47	2⅞	2 9-16	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne	15	7	8¼	8	8¼	
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
U								
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	20	16	16	16	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	UIP Cp .12	6	20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	UnA Pr .40a	5	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	9	54	9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		40	9-16	½	½	
14⅝	10½	UnCosF .46b	9	1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Unit Foods	5	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅞	2⅞	U Nat Cp pf		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
6	2⅝	U PDye .07p		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	UnRitT .52e		15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRlT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	us Ban Trst		2	5½	5½	5½	
14¾	3½	US Filtr .20	9	67	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
8⅝	3⅝	US LsgRl E		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅝	7-16	US LsgR wt		3	½	½	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅛	14⅛	US Redu .60	4	11	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	7	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18	7½	Unitek .20	11	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Univ Cl .05b	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	8	26	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Univ Sav .40	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
V								
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	8	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Velmac .60a	4	27	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Valspar .24	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	ValuLin .01e		46	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	8	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅝	Varo Inc	5	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Veecolns .32	8	x1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	VermtA .40b	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Vermilron	6	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	7-16	Vertipll Inc		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	15-16	Vikina Genl	8	4	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	3	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
W								
5⅝	2¼	WabMg .10a	9	2	4	4	4	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	WadclEq .10	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	9	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
4	2½	WallacS .14e	4	68	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
30	16⅝	WosPslB .50	8	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Welman Co		2	1¾	1¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	5	7½	7½	7½	
11	3¾	Westals Pll	10	139	9⅛	9	9	
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
6⅛	3⅝	WstDcal .10	11	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8	6⅞	Whippny .60	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Whitaker .34	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	6	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WillcxG .88r		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¼	5⅛	Wmhous .30	5	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
7	4⅛	WilshrO .05r	9	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .20	9	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Winklmn .50	4	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Wood Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8⅝	Worcest Cl	4	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	93	17	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .18	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .24	5	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1⅝	5	Wynnin .10e	4	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50	8	30	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	10	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
X-Y-Z								
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	5	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	YocHoo .05e	10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	7	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

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Currency Rates

October 28, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6460	5.4670	102.935*	60.385*	39.10y	—	6.8240*	100.105*	44.12*
Brussels (c)	38.73	80.18	15.09	8.856	5.731*	14.6665	—	14.676	6.475
Frankfurt	2.5685	5.3104	—	58.63*	3.801x	97.19*	6.633*	97.16*	42.90*
London (z)	2.06725	—	5.3105	9.055	1397.30	5.4695	80.01	5.4685	12.3775
Milan	676.90	1398.40	263.29	154.46	—	255.95	17.46	256.08	112.96
Paris	4.37875	9.06	170.825*	—	6.48035x	165.950*	11.3*	165.760*	73.300*
Zurich	2.6417	5.4577	102.8*	60.39*	0.3901*	99.9*	6.81*	—	44.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9910; Escudo: 26.55; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.125; Schilling: 18.215; Sw. krona: 4.3875; Yen: 301.55; Belgian financial franc: 39.835; Canada $: 1.02; Hong Kong $: 5.0380.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	100½	101½	Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	99½	100½	Beatrice 4½-92	90	92
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½	NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾	Borden 6¾-91	101	103
ASEA 8½-86	89	90	Ontario 8¼-86	97	98	Borden 5-92	88	90
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½	Oslo 8¼-86	93¾	94½	BroadHale 4¾-87	72	74
Aust.I.D. 10¼-87	101	102	Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½	Carnation 4-88	86	88
Aust-Swiss 8-87	87¾	88¾	Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾	Chevron 5-88	98	100
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½	Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾	Chrysler 4¾-88	49	51
BFCE 9-82	99	100	Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾	Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102	Papua 9½-83	97¾	98¾	Cont Tel 5½-88	67	69
Borregaard 8¾-86	91¾	92¾	Pemex 10¼-82	98½	99½	Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Broken Hill 10-90	99¼	100¼	Pennwalt 8-87	88½	89½	Dart Ind 4¾-88	78½	80½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½	Philmorris 8½-86	99¾	100¾	EastKodak 4½-88	113	115
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98	QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100	Econ Lab 4¾-87	75½	77½
Carrier 8-87	88	89	QuebecHyd 8¾-86	94	95	Firestone 5-88	86½	88½
CNE 9¼-85	98¼	99¼	Queb. Prov. 7½-88	84¼	85¼	Ford 6-86	85	87
CN Rhone 10-80/85	102	103	Queensld 8½-86	86¾	87¾	Ford 5-88	76	78
Cons Food 7½-91	84½	85½	Ralston 7½-87	90	91	Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Conoco 8-86	94	95	Richardson 8¾-81	100¾	101¾	Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Cont Tel 8¾-86	94¾	95¾	S.A.S. 8-85	86	87	Gen Food 4½-87	83½	85½
Copen Coun 7¾-86	82	83	Scanraff 8½-86	93¼	94¼	Gillette 4¾-82	80	82
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98	Scott 8¾-86	99	100	Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½	Shell 8-86	94	95	Gould 5-87	85½	87½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91	Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼	Gulf West. 5-88	86	88
Dana 8-87	88	89	Singer 11-77	102	104	Honeywell 6-86	75	77
Denmark 9-82	99¼	100¼	Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾	ITT 4¾-87	69	71
Denmark 7½-90	80½	81½	SNCF 9½-81	101¾	102¾	I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½	St. Ind. 8½-80	101½	102½	Komatsu 7¼-90	106½	108½
Dupont 7½-78	101	102	St. Ind. 8¾-88	98	99	McDerm 4¾-87	122	124
EIB 9½-85	99¼	100¼	Sumitomo 9¼-86	100	101	Morgan JP 4¼-8	99	101
Ericsson 9¼-85	99½	100½	Swed. Exp. 9-87	99	100	Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Esso 7½-78	100	101	Sybron 8-87	87¾	88¾	Owens Ill 4½-87	87	89
Esso 8-86 Nov	96½	97½	Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½	Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½	Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	86	88
Gen Cable 8¼-87	82½	83½	Textron 7¾-87	85	86	R.C.A. 5-88	72	74
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95	Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101	102	Revlon 4¾-85	113½	115½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾	TokyoCur 8¾-88	86½	88	Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102	Transocean 8-86	93¾	94¾	Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81½	82½	Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82	84
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½	Union Oil 7-79	97	98	Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Haas 8-78	101	102	Union Oil 7½-87	91	92	UnCarb 4¾-82	103	105
Haas 8¾-86	99	100	Utah 8-87	88	89	WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99½	100½	Volvo 9½-85	98	99	WarnLam 4¼-88	76½	78½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¾	95¾	Volvo 8-87	84½	86½	Xerox 5-88	74	76
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100						
Marubeni 9¾-82	99½	100½						
Michelin 7½-89	79¾	80¾						
Miles 9¼-80	101	102						
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104						
Motorola 8-87	91¾	92¾						
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86						

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	98½	100½
Ashland 5-88	75	77
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.22	87.16	96.82
Previous	98.16	87.13	96.85

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.50	86.06	97.20	77.00
Brussels	98.71	98.31	111.87	89.07
Frankfurt	143.17	141.30	143.00	110.56
London 30	360.10	354.00	368.20	146.00
London 500	158.53	155.75	158.14	84.49
Milan	79.16	80.14	108.86	75.41
Paris	132.10	131.80	138.70	99.70
Sydney	409.26	406.20	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	316.54	315.79	333.11	288.24
Tokyo (o)	4330.10	4332.79	4564.52	3537.04
Zurich	263.20	260.50	291.30	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 28, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	256	Matsu E. Wks.	585
Canon	218	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	125
Dai Nip. Print.	477	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	312	Mitsui Co.	439
Fuji Photo	375	Mitsukoshi	434
Hitachi	170	Nippon Elec.	181
Honda Motor	545	Sharp	303
C. Itoh	374	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.	*2,400
Kansai El. P.	660	Sumitomo Bk.	326
Kao Soap	619	Taisho Marine	306
Kirin Brewery	307	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	394	Teijin	165
Kumota	310	Tokio Marine	552
Matsu Ind.	537	Toray	150
		Toyota Motor	617

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

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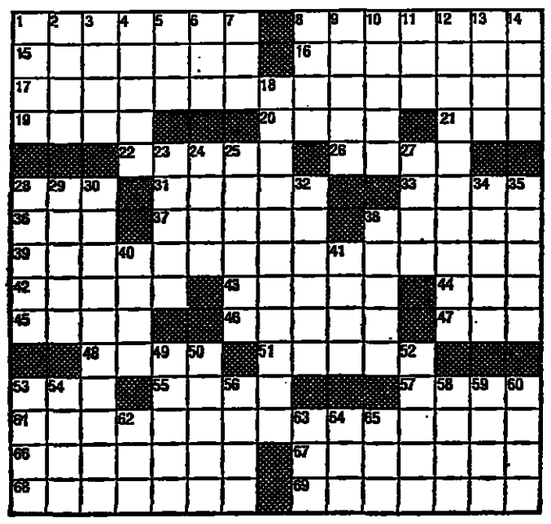
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Chekhov's bird
8 Bereaved in a way
15 Tirana's land
16 Queued up
17 Dutch republic's founder
19 Philippine skirt
20 Descartes
21 Recipe measure: Abbr.
22 Milan attraction
26 Keenness
28 Lawyer: Abbr.
31 Levy —— (penalize)
33 Scottish alders
36 Cry of disgust
37 Electronic music-makers
38 Neckpiece
39 Compass-needle attractor
42 Theater seats
43 Drive out
44 Cakes' companion
45 Cries of approval
46 Spinners, e.g.
47 Honor card
48 Brood
51 Cuba, etc., to Spaniards
53 Diplomat: Abbr.
55 Gumness
57 In addition
61 Judy Holliday musical
66 They're often bated
67 Sugar's companion
68 Put in the oven again
69 Youth period

DOWN

1 Magicians' equipment
2 Essayist
3 Skillfully
4 Opening nights, e.g.
5 Numerical prefix
6 —— Fail, Irish stone
7 Take it on the ——
8 Fish or mid
9 "—— ear and out . . ."
10 Challenged
11 Spanish wave
12 Snow, in a way
13 Certain drawings: Abbr.
14 River or South
18 Breakfast item
23 Western plant
24 In —— (bewildered)
25 Hampton
27 Reaction of surprise
28 In a fitting way
29 Lake resort
30 Dostoevsky title
32 Chemical compounds
34 —— prosequi
35 Painter Jan
38 —— part (performs)
40 Prefix for potamia
41 North Atlantic country: Abbr.
49 Italian dinner course
50 Biblical family
52 French novelist
53 Dict. entry
54 —— bagatelle
56 Formerly, old style
58 Kidney's relative
59 Cut, in Scotland
60 Fairy-tale heavy
62 Thai language
63 New soldier: Abbr.
64 Dudgeon
65 Formerly named



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast	17	63	Fair
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	7	45	Fair
BELGRADE	17	63	Fair	16	61	Fair
BERLIN	3	37	Overcast	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	17	63	Fair	6	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	2	37	Fog
CASABLANCA	28	82	Cloudy	21	70	Variable
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Overcast	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Fair	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	14	57	Fair	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	19	66	Fair	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Rain	21	70	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Overcast	12	54	Fair
HELSINKI	3	36	Cloudy	6	43	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Fog	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	4	39	Overcast
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy			
LONDON	6	43	Fog			
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 28, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.42
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.62
Austral Select	$2.96
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Saerbond	SF782.95
— (d) Conbar	SF738
— (d) Grobar	SF537
— (d) Stockbar	SF333
(w) Browninvest	$12.98
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.61
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.40
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$6.62
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.36
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.48
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1.035
(d) Caribinco Open-End	$87.30
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.32
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$853.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.35
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.14
(d) Convert Bond Fd	$3.18
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF515
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF73
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF98
— (d) Energievalor	SF81
— (d) Ussec	SF544
— (d) Europavalor	SF121.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$39.60
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.20
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.09
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1.004
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.30
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM72.60
FIDELITY:	
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Trust	$50.29
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$32.26
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.49
(d) Fiducem	BF901
(w) Fima Intern'l Fd.	$113.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.60
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.09
(d) First Security Ca Fd.	$31.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1.752
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF74.88
(d) Fondital	$10.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.56
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$9.61
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.52
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.53
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$24.50
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.59
(w) Heusmann Holdgs NV.	$5,542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.25
(d) Icofund	$9.46
(d) Interfix	SF283.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.45
(w) Intermarket Fund	$98.36
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$33.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.89
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$5.35
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.66
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.20
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Ests. Trust	$10.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.26
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.47
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$26.79
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF288.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF287.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.63
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.01
(w) N.A.M.F.	$63.52
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.39
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$5.98
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.67
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.44
(d) Renta Fund	LF1.929
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.808
(d) Rentinvest	LF888
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.46
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.60
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF35.05
Share Realty N.V.	$14.19
Share International N.V.	$4.60
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.81
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.61
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.36
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$6.98
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM92.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1.529
— (r) Securswiss	SF896
(d) Soros Fund	$174.87
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF437.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF93.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF389.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF188.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF50.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF85.99
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.22
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.53
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$20.88
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.54
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF35
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF116
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF79
— (d) Globinvest	SF53
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF71
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF232.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF242.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Er Est.	SF150.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM31.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.75
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.50
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.70
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.80
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.74
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,266.68
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,420.01
(d) World Equity Gth Fd.	$203.32
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,337.74

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

TARFD
FEBIT
TYNTOK
COSHOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR METAL FLIMSY TUSSLE
Answer: Provide support for those who have retired — MATTRESSES

BOOKS

ROSE: MY LIFE IN SERVICE

By Rosina Harrison. Illustrated, Viking, 237 pp. $8.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ROSINA HARRISON'S great ambition when she was a child was to travel. Born in 1899 into a poor Yorkshire family that, in spite of her father's indefatigable efforts, barely made ends meet, Miss Harrison seemed unlikely to realize her ambition. Her mother, however, saw a way. "In service," she said, "there are two servants who usually go everywhere with their masters and mistresses—valets and ladies' maids. If you're prepared to smarten yourself up a bit, I see no reason why you shouldn't be a ladies' maid."

"Smarten up" meant staying in school to the ripe age of 16 in order to learn French and then serving an apprenticeship with a dressmaker. Miss Harrison did this, and after another apprenticeship as a "young ladies' maid," she was taken on by Nancy Langhorne Astor to look after her daughter, Missy. When Lady Astor's personal maid left her —because of her irascible temper and cruel tongue—Miss Harrison was conscripted, not very willingly, for the job.

This was the beginning of a battle of wits that lasted 35 years. One of Lady Astor's ambitions, which she frankly confessed, was to break Miss Harrison's spirit. How the author held her own against one of the richest and most famous women in the world, one who was enterprising enough to be the first woman member of the House of Commons, is a remarkable sociological study. Among other things, Miss Harrison shows us that "knowing your place" in a rigidly stratified society was a two-way affair. The protocol of a great household bound the master and mistress almost as decisively as it did the servants. There were "correct" forms of behavior at all levels, and after being browbeaten for a few years, the author began to give as good as she got.

One of the many virtues of "Rose: My Life in Service" is the tone of Miss Harrison's narrative. When Lady Astor mocked her Yorkshire accent, the author asked her whether she wanted her maid to talk like her friends, "with a plum in her mouth." Though she never affected the plum, Miss Harrison did pick up the nicety of diction for which the leaders of English society were noted. Language was a part of breeding, rather like taste in clothes and jewelry, dancing or good hands on a horse. Through long association with Lady Astor, her maid acquired a toned-down version of her diction—without the jewelry, so to speak—she was in the habit of m her employer's hand-m hats and dresses.

Miss Harrison loved Lad in spite of her incurable partially because it brough closer together and aver boredom that would o have been her lot. This i loyalty give her anecdotes derfully tart flavor, as w the morality play betw young Yorkshire woman s of the greatest of E *grandes dames*. We get t ing that Lady Astor gitte flashed like a jewel in predictability. For her i was an unending spect well as a formidable in Miss Harrison's fight carefully delineated indep

After a few decades o tarianism, it should be for us to look at the str led by Lady Astor and M rison with less primitive t tion, more irony and even a shade of nostalgi it is unfashionable to there seems to be a hun hierarchies in the human Perhaps this is another saying that we need a degree of order or stru sense of "place" in the w the author would put it

Miss Harrison enjoyed Astor without having to and she took a very pleasure, too, in a strong religious feeling of a j done. The grace and pre the functioning of the the Astor household te contemporary imaginati parallels such as Zen in of polishing silver. Oscar once suggested an article proper conduct of a can one has to look beneath and deliberate frivolity rich implications of t proper, which has n degraded to a pejorative.

"Live? My servants w for me." This remark, a 19th-century French p truer than he knew. "R Life in Service" sometim as if Lady Astor *acted* life while Miss Harrison get her to *live* it. Anot fashionable notion arise that the *finiteness* of Mi rison's world was a con her, while Lady Astor was ened by the apparition of in the sense of a bound tension of the self. This what George Bernad Sh close friend, felt when that Lady Astor became t powering and oppressive Oppressing Shaw is no inc able accomplishment.

The popularity of the television series "Upstairs, stairs," which is another the servant-master dialec plies that the history o stratification may have be simplified. Miss Harrison probably say that it was a throw out the baby—Lady with the bath.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	A	T		A	L	P	E	S		A	B	G	S
M	I	M	I		D	O	U	S	E		R	O	H	E
A	K	I	M		E	G	L	A	N	T	I	N	E	S
D	I	A	B	O	L	I	C		D	R	O	N	E	S
			U	R	I	A	H		A	S	E	R		
M	U	S	K	I	E		R	I	L	L	I	E	T	
A	N	E	T		P	L	I	X	I	E		H	O	O
A	C	O	U	I	S	I	T	I	V	E	N	E	S	S
S	O	U		C	A	P	U	A		O	A	S	T	
		E	L	A	P	I	D		S	U	N	D	A	E
	O	S	A	R			I	S	E	R	E			
A	C	T	S	U	P		N	I	N	E	S	P	O	T
P	R	E	S	S	R	O	O	M	S		U	R	B	E
S	E	R	I		A	R	U	L	E		C	O	O	N
E	A	S	E		M	E	S	A	S		H	A	L	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

The diagramed auction is sensible. North shows his strength and distribution with a reverse of two hearts, and raises spades when South shows a six-card suit and a good hand by jumping. After a series of cue-bids at the five-level, North decides that his spade honors are just what the situation requires.

To make the slam, South must be able to avoid a trump loser and also to score one heart trick without losing two. A heart lead would help him, but West selects a passive diamond lead. South wins with dummy's queen, plays two high trumps and takes the two remaining diamond winners, throwing a club and a heart.

The moment of truth arrives when the heart jack is led from dummy and East plays low. South knows that half the time the same player will have the ace and queen and it will not matter what he does. But the other half of the time the missing honors will be divided, and he must guess their location.

There is no technical answer to this, but there is a psychological one. There is a good chance that the weaker opponent will in some way betray possession of the ace if he or she has it. So South must try to judge the caliber of the opposition. If they are unknown to him, he may note that one opponent misplayed or misdefended the previous hand, or made a foolish comment postmortem.

If West were the weak he or she might have le heart ace, and failure to would suggest that East he card. And if East were the player there would be two ch to err: by signalling wit heart nine on the second lead, thus transmitting inf tion of no value to West intense interest to South, hesitating when the heart was led, again betraying p sion of the ace.

NORTH (D)
♠ AK
♡ J1086
◇ AKQ76
♣ 87

WEST	EAST
♠ 9853	♠ J
♡ Q5	♡ A932
◇ 10943	◇ J52
♣ Q62	♣ J1054

SOUTH
♠ Q10764 2
♡ K74
◇ 8
♣ AK9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Edge Bears, 13-9

Vikings Barely Stay Unbeaten

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Fred Cox kicked two field goals and Fran Tarkenton passed for a 45-yard touchdown to lead Minnesota to a 13-9 victory over the Chicago Bears last night, keeping the Vikings unbeaten in National Football League play.

Tarkenton, 35, completed 11 of 22 passes in the first half for 208 yards, including his touchdown pass to Jim Lash with 1:57 left to play before it was intermission.

The pitch put the Vikings ahead for the first time after the Bears had taken the lead by converting a fumble by Chuck Foreman into a touchdown in the opening three minutes. Craig Clemons recovered the ball on the Vikings' 16 and, three plays later, Mike Adamle ran 14 yards for the touchdown.

In the second half, Tarkenton completed only five of eight passes for 28 yards but Foreman kept the offense rolling. The big fullback, who gained 29 yards in eight carries in the first half, rocked the Bears for 70 yards in 18 carries after intermission.

But Cox produced the only Minnesota points in the second half with a 46-yard field goal with 3:12 left to play in the third period. His earlier field goal covered 52 yards with 5:38 left in the first half.

Both the Vikings and the Bears displayed good defenses. The Vikings limited the Bears to three first downs in the second half, all of them in the final five minutes. But the Bears defense kept the pressure on Tarkenton most of the way and he was sacked four times for 55 yards, his worst performance this season; in five previous contests he had been caught only 13 times for 99 yards.

The final Bears' points came when Tarkenton, with Minnesota having the ball on its 22, was chased back into the end zone and tackled by rookie Mike Hartenstine for a safety. It was the first safety against Minnesota since Nov. 22, 1966.

Change of Saints

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Coach John North was fired from his coaching position with the New Orleans Saints of the National Football League, owner John Mecom jr. announced after a 90-minute meeting with North.

Mecom said director of personnel Ernie Hefferle would be the interim coach of the Saints, now 1-5 for the season.

Mecom said Coach North approached his job with tremendous vigor and energy and did succeed in some areas of player development. Unfortunately, these accomplishments aren't reflected in the league standings." The firing came after the Saints were rounted, 38-14, by Los Angeles Sunday.

Olympic Builders Return to Work

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Construction work on the 1976 Olympic Games site resumed yesterday, ending a weeklong work stoppage here.

A spokesman for the Canadian Olympics Organizing Committee said the full work force returned following a weekend agreement with city officials on a dispute over blacklisted union members. City officials and the Quebec Federation of Labor agreed yesterday to form an arbitration committee to review individual cases.



United Press International.

PUT ON ICE — Rangers' Bill Fairbairn falls with the help of Flyers' Joe Watson, center, and Ross Lonsberry during first-period action in New York contest.

NHL Canadiens Tie Islanders on 2 in Third Period

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Larry Robinson and Jacques Lemaire scored third-period goals, helping the Montreal Canadiens to a 4-4 tie with the New York Islanders last night in National Hockey League play.

The Canadiens were trailing, 4-2, when Robinson scored his first goal of the season, at 5 minutes 1 second. Lemaire tied the game at 12:16 when he intercepted Denis Potvin's shot and lifted a drive past Islanders' goalie Billy Smith.

Potvin gave the Islanders a 1-0 lead in the first period on a score from the blue line. Yvan Lambert scored his first goal when the puck deflected off his skate past Smith to tie the score at 1-1 at 9:55 of the first period.

Gary Howatt, who had two goals for the Islanders, got his first at 14:07 of the opening session when he came out of the penalty box and broke in alone on the Montreal net.

Sellout Crowd Watches 76ers End Laker Jinx

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Doug Collins scored 23 points, Fred Carter 20 and George McGinnis 19 to lead the Philadelphia 76ers to a 117-104 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers last night before a crowd of 18,210, largest in the 76ers history. It was the first sellout here since 1972.

Philadelphia led, 90-77, going into the last quarter and the Lakers never got closer than 10 points the rest of the way in the National Basketball Association contest.

Los Angeles led, 30-22 at the end of the first quarter and moved to a 35-32 lead early in the second period and the Lakers seemed on their way to their 13th straight victory over the 76ers in Philadelphia.

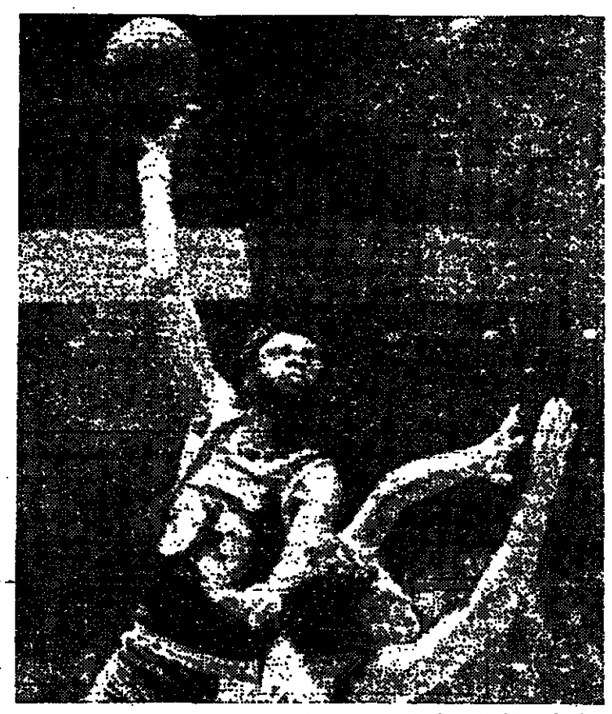
But Philadelphia battled back after Los Angeles had led 87-26. Philadelphia outscored the Lakers, 20-4, to take a 46-39 lead with 4:41 left in the half.

Cazzie Russell led the Lakers with 24 points, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 23.

NBA Result

Monday's Game

Philadelphia 117, Los Angeles 104 (Collins 23, Carter 20; Russell 24, Jabbar 23).



United Press International.

Lakers' Kareem Abdul-Jabbar bumps 76ers' Clyde Lee as he goes up for a hook shot which he failed to make.

Match With Russia Possible

Team Tennis Is Still Alive With Big Hopes for Future

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP).—World Team Tennis has passed the crisis point and faces the 1976 season with grandiose plans of inaugurating an international series with Russia and signing perhaps the game's top gate attraction, the league president said yesterday.

"Chris Evert is seriously considering playing WTT," Larry King said. "It is just a matter of Phoenix, which has rights to her, meeting her price.

"We also hope that Ilie Nastase and Stan Smith will come into the league. Most of the top players of the past season will be back."

King, lawyer and enterprising promoter, and Billie Jean King's husband, was in here yesterday consolidating plans for the third year of the circuit, which he insists is healthy and thriving.

"Our crisis year was 1975," he said. "Now we are preparing for 1976 with a tighter and more stable operation. We are the antithesis of the World Football League.

"We are showing steady progress. Overall attendance this past season was up 28 per cent. Whereas it cost $250,000 to start a WTT franchise, the franchise now is worth between $750,000 and $1 million."

King said the WTT hoped to stimulate interest with a series of United States-Soviet Union team matches prior to next season.

"We will play the Russians in Leningrad March 9 and in Moscow March 10 and they will come over here for a match against a picked U.S. team March 13 and 14," he added. "The format will be the same as in our league matches. We haven't picked the U.S. sites yet."

The 10 teams to operate next year are New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Diego, Golden Gate (San Francisco-Oakland) and Honolulu.

"While most of the franchises showed no profit income, they made money in the overall analysis," King said. "Professional sports franchises are an intricate business. Everyone knows there is an original layout to get established. This often covers a period of years."

The league will open its third season April 27 and play through Aug. 16, with championship playoffs following.

It will introduce a new style court with no lines but colored squares for the service and backcourt areas. Every player will be committed to be available for all 44 of his team's matches.

"Indianapolis financially was the most successful franchise last year," King said, "but Pittsburgh had the most valuable operation, followed by Phoenix, Honolulu and New York, in order. The enthusiasm and team spirit in Pittsburgh was fantastic.

"We expect to draw 500,000 fans overall next year. I am confident that in a few years we will be drawing two million. Then we will have it made."

Point for Connors

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Jimmy Connors will defend his title in the Dewar Cup tennis tournament next month after persuading the organizers to include his friend Spencer Segura in the draw.

The $90,000 tournament, which counts towards the Grand Prix, starts in Edinburgh Nov. 8 and ends at London's Royal Albert Hall Nov. 15. Entries are based on the rankings list of the Association of Tennis Professionals, but under Grand Prix rules the organizers may invite four other players of their own choice.

John Dewar, who runs the tournament, said Connors asked that one of the extra four should be the son of his coach Pancho Segura.

"We were happy enough to grant the request," Dewar said. "I understand they are good friends, but I must emphasize it was a request and not a demand from Connors."

Connors will have the chance of revenge against Arthur Ashe, who took the Wimbledon title off him this year.

The event will be one of the last before the Masters tournament in Stockholm, which will be contested by the top eight men in the Grand Prix standings.

Cardinals Obtain Kessinger of Cubs For Relief Hurler

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals obtained shortstop Don Kessinger from the Chicago Cubs today for right-handed relief pitcher Mike Garman and a player to be named later.

Kessinger, 33, a 12-year veteran with the Cubs, hit .243 in 154 games last season and is expected to become the regular shortstop the Cardinals have sought during the last few seasons. He has a lifetime average of .256.

Last year's deal for Eddie Brinkman proved unsuccessful for St. Louis and the Cardinals ended up using Mike Tyson at short for much of the year. Garman, 26, had a record of 3-8 with the Cards last year with 10 saves and an earned run average of 2.39 in 66 games.

The Scoreboard

GOLF — At Nagora, Japan, Japan's Yasuhiro Miyamoto fired a final-round under-par 70 for an 8-under par 280 total to win the $142,333 Tokai Classic by two strokes. Miyamoto shot rounds of 71, 72, 67 and 70 on the 7,065-yard Miyoshi Country Club course to win $23,333, plus a Japanese-made car worth $3,333. Tied for second place were Japanese Kikuo Arai and Yoshitaka Yamoto with rounds of 68 and 70 for a six-under 286. Lee Trevino shot a 2-over-par 74 for a 5-over 293 and 35th place among 47 pros who made the second-round cut.

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Firestone completed the first half of what they hope will be a rich autumn double at Laurel race course. Optimistic Gal, the 1-to-10 favorite, won the $145,300 Selima Stakes by 2 1/4 lengths. Mrs. Firestone owns the 2-year-old filly. Her husband will be represented Saturday by Honest Pleasure, the nation's leading 3-year-old colt, in the $150,000 Futurity. Optimistic Gal ran the 1 1/16 miles in 1 minute 42 4/5 seconds, one-fifth of a second off the track record. The strip was sloppy. Artfully finished second, three lengths before Free Journey.

Replay Called Off

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Pan-American Games organizers have decided not to replay the final of the soccer tournament which ended in a 1-1 tie Saturday between Brazil and Mexico. A light failure had prevented the teams from finishing the game in overtime, and at first, officials decided to restage the game tomorrow.

ERVICE

Injuries Give Unknown Subs Chance to Pass Test at QB

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Steve Grogan, a 6-foot-4 farm boy from Pomona, Kan. (population 1,000), and Kim McQuilken, Lehigh's leading contribution to pro football, became the No. 1 quarterbacks for their teams yesterday. Grogan took Jim Plunkett's place for the New England Patriots and McQuilken replaces Steve Bartkowski for the Atlanta Falcons.

Plunkett is in California seeing his surgeon and will miss at least two games, or perhaps all the rest, because the pin holding his separated shoulder became dislodged when he was tackled by a San Francisco linebacker, Dave Washington, on a quarterback run play.

Bartkowski, the league's first draft choice this year who has done a fair job so far, dislocated an elbow when hit by Cincinnati's Bill Kollar while passing. Describing himself as a fast healer, he says he will miss only one game while his coach, Marion Campbell, believes it will be four.

It is a big opportunity for McQuilken, who has had small ones before, while Grogan, a fifth-round draft choice from Kansas State, proved himself by completing two touchdown passes in the victory over the 49ers after Plunkett left.

Other quarterbacks injured on Sunday, Pittsburgh's Terry Bradshaw, Detroit's Bill Munson and Houston's Dan Pastorini, are fit to play this weekend.

The big game Sunday will be in Cincinnati where the Steelers will take on the undefeated Bengals. Their coach, Paul Brown, 67, deprecates the Bengals. "A 6-0 record is no big deal," he says. "We're getting by on the skin of our teeth."

Chuck Noll, the Pittsburgh coach, says every game is a big game. Noll embarrassed himself in the Green Bay contest when he ran out on the field to argue with an official and incurred a 15-yard penalty. Was that out of character? Noll reasoned later, "Hormones had more to do with it than logic."

The 49ers were on the verge of signing Ted Kwalick, their former tight end who jumped to the World Football League, when Pete Rozelle placed an embargo on WFL players for this season. The Packers had signed Dave Roller, a former Giant, but the contract was voided by the commissioner's act. The chiefs are giving a tryout today to J.J. Jennings, the former Rutgers ace who starred for Memphis last year, to see if they want him for next season.

Cleveland's chance to win its first game flew away when Pete Athas, another former Giant, fumbled a Washington punt at midfield leading to a decisive Redskin score. Who hit Athas? It was Pete Wysocki, a 27-year-old rookie linebacker who had been a teammate of Athas with Orlando of the Continental League in 1970. "That was the first one I've dropped in five years," said Athas.

Coach Rick Forzano ordered Detroit kickers to keep the ball away from Billy Johnson, Houston's spectacular return runner. So Errol Mann dribbled kickoffs, giving Houston good field position and Herman Weaver put his punts out of bounds. Then one stayed in bounds and Johnson ran it back 52 yards for a touchdown as the Oilers won easily.

"I've never punted away from someone for a whole game," said Weaver. "But then I've never seen anyone like him."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	pct	PF	PA
East						
Miami	5	1	0	.833	176	98
Buffalo	4	2	0	.667	102	132
Baltimore	2	4	0	.333	154	149
NY Jets	2	4	0	.333	129	190
New England	2	4	0	.333	76	118
Central						
Cincinnati	6	0	0	1.000	128	70
Pittsburgh	5	1	0	.833	170	61
Houston	5	1	0	.833	136	66
Cleveland	0	6	0	.000	65	187
West						
Oakland	4	2	0	.667	113	97
Kansas City	3	3	0	.500	140	120
Denver	3	3	0	.500	119	145
San Diego	0	6	0	.000	37	128

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	pct	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	5	1	0	.833	141	91
Washington	4	2	0	.667	160	79
St. Louis	4	2	0	.667	148	131
NY Giants	2	4	0	.333	87	136
Philadelphia	1	5	0	.167	105	123
Central						
Minnesota	5	0	0	1.000	164	79
Detroit	3	3	0	.500	111	132
Chicago	1	5	0	.200	44	158
Green Bay	1	5	0	.167	87	137
West						
Los Angeles	5	1	0	.833	127	76
San Francisco	2	4	0	.333	105	115
Atlanta	2	4	0	.333	86	98
New Orleans	1	5	0	.167	63	158

Monday's Result

Minnesota 13, Chicago 9.

Saturday's Game

San Diego at NY Giants.

Sunday's Games

Cleveland at Baltimore.
Buffalo at NY Jets.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Oakland at Denver.
Houston at Kansas City.
Miami at Chicago.
New England at St Louis.
Atlanta at New Orleans.
Dallas at Washington.
Detroit at San Francisco.
Minnesota at Green Bay.

Monday's Game

Los Angeles at Philadelphia.

English Soccer Is Looking for an Advance

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 28 (IHT).—Club competitions give way tomorrow to the European Nations Cup soccer, which throws up a number of potentially decisive games. In Bratislava, England plays Czechoslovakia. A victory would almost certainly qualify England, a draw would probably be enough, and a defeat would make everything problematic, for both teams still must visit Portugal.

I wish I could believe in Don Revie's English team, but I don't, even though it may be good enough to get results in Bratislava against a Czechoslovak team which is scarcely brilliant. But England still lacks a left-back and a center-forward and Revie's conservatism, or obstinacy—whichever you choose to call it—hasn't provided either.

After seeing Derby beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-0, at the Baseball Ground in the European Cup this month, and after seeing Francis Lee, in attack, David Nish, at left-back, gain an ascendancy over the Czechoslovak internationals Ondrus and Masny, I thought both should have played. True, Lee is 32, but could he do any worse than Malcolm Macdonald, eternally and tiresomely recalled to the international team though he has failed time and again (five goals against Cyprus at Wembley hardly constitutes a sufficient reference) or David Johnson of Ipswich?

This time Revie has added to the party the burly Manchester United center-forward Stuart Pearson, a powerfully insistent but straightforward player who in any case has yet to play an international game. I don't see Pearson as a future international star, any more than Macdonald, and am sorry Revie chose to dump two of his best young strikers, Trevor Francis of Birmingham and Little of Aston Villa, in the Under-23 team which played in Trnava today.

That team also included (subject to injury) Phil Parkes, the Queens Park Rangers goalkeeper, a gigantic young man who on present, remarkable form seems a better bet to me than either of the England goalkeepers, Ray Clemence and Peter Shilton.

The Czechs will no doubt play their clever striker Marian Masny with the ball in the hope that he can outwit Kevin Beattie, England's probable left-back, a splendid player in the middle of the defense, but almost embarrassingly exposed out on the flank.

In Belfast, Northern Ireland still will have something of a chance if it beats Norway, as it failed to do in Oslo last season, throwing away two points, just as it did in its recent home game with Sweden. Dave Clements, the player-manager, himself in good form, seems optimistic, but the old problem of finishing power still besets the Ulstermen. Still, Bryan Hamilton has been knocking in some useful goals for Ipswich, and perhaps the bustle of blond Derek Spence will be good for one or two.

Across the border in Dublin, Eire just has to beat Turkey to remain in contention with Russia in its group. It should do it comfortably, with its player-manager Johnny Giles making the bullets for such as Don Givens—in such good form with Queens Park Rangers—Terry Conroy and Steve Heighway to fire. Russia still has to play at home to Switzerland, which should not be too hard, and away to the Turks, which may be.

Scotland is at home to Denmark, and should win, but since the Spaniards have recently completed the double over Denmark, there seems little doubt they will eventually win the group.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top college football teams with won-lost records and first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts.
1. Ohio St. (7-0) (25)	413
2. Oklahoma (7-0) (3)	364
3. Nebraska (7-0) (2)	328
4. Southern Cal. (7-0) (2)	225
5. Texas A-M (7-0)	204
6. Alabama (6-1)	195
7. Michigan (5-0-2)	178
8. Texas (6-1)	141
9. Penn St. (7-1)	107
10. Florida (6-1)	43
11. Arizona St. (7-0)	27
12. Missouri (5-2)	10
13. UCLA (5-1-1)	7
14. San Diego St. (7-0)	5
15. Miami (Ohio) (6-1)	2
Maryland (5-1-1)	2
Oklahoma St. (5-2)	2
18. Notre Dame (5-2)	1

(Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. Those teams on probation this year are: Mississippi State, SMU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.)

French Chop Champ

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The French Karate Union announced yesterday that it has disqualified Dominique Valera, 10 times French champion, for life for allegedly roughing up a referee at the World Karate Championships earlier this month in Long Beach, Calif.

Reds' Morgan Is Unanimous Pick For NL Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Second baseman Joe Morgan, catcher Johnny Bench and outfielder George Foster of the world champion Cincinnati Reds were named today to the UPI 1975 National League all-star team.

Morgan, whose ninth-inning single in the seventh game of the World Series enabled the Reds to win their first world championship since 1940, was the only unanimous choice for the team in voting by 20 UPI baseball correspondents.

Also named to the team were first baseman Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers, shortstop Larry Bowa of the Philadelphia Phillies, third baseman Bill Madlock of the Chicago Cubs, outfielders Greg Luzinski of the Phillies and Dave Parker of the Pittsburgh Pirates, starting pitchers Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres and relief pitcher Al Hrabosky of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Seaver, Luzinski and Hrabosky received 19 votes each while Jones had 18, Parker and Garvey 16 each, Bench and Madlock 15 each, Bowa 11 and Foster five. Foster, who batted .300 with 23 homers and 78 runs batted in, beat out teammate Pete Rose and Bobby Murcer of the San Francisco Giants by one vote. Rose also received two votes for third base.



Associated Press.

The 49ers' Tom Wittum has punt blocked by Patriots' John Sanders, center, and Steve King and New England go on to win NFL contest against San Francisco, 24-16.

Navy Football Has New Hero on Defense

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—"Chet Moeller is the best Navy football player since the Bellino-Staubach era," according to the Middies' coach, George Welsh. "I've seen a lot of players who were awful good at Penn State and Moeller's as good as the best of them. He's smart and his instincts are great." The coach was an assistant at Penn State until moving to Navy in 1973.

Moeller, who isn't letting a little thing like a broken thumb bother him too much, is one of those rare college defensive players who attracts the attention of the fans by being in on most of the action. The 6-foot, 190-pound defensive back is called a "roverback" in Navy college football terms. Other teams refer to that free-wheeling assignment as "monster-back." Harvard, being of the Ivy group, even calls that position the "adjuster."

As a rover, Moeller might be in the secondary on one play, up with the linebackers for another or even in the line at times.

Welsh put Moeller in a class with two former Heisman Trophy winners—Joe Bellino, Navy halfback of 1960 and Roger Staubach, the 1963 Navy quarterback. For those who believe offensive stars aren't the only worthy athletes on a football field, Moeller is not a bad selection for this year's Heisman Trophy.

The senior makes things happen in games and the most recent thing he made happen was an upset victory over Pittsburgh Saturday, 17-0.

Moeller has played with a couple of pins in his right thumb ever since Oct. 4, when Navy beat Air Force. He broke a bone as he made a jarring tackle that forced a Falcon fumble. The Navy rover said after the Pittsburgh victory, "The pins were popping out when I hit people."

Moeller recovered a fumble by Tony Dorsett at the Middies' 15 and Navy drove 85 yards for a touchdown against Pittsburgh. Moeller intercepted a pass by Elliott Walker at the Navy 17, ran the ball back 54 yards and the Middies got a field goal out of that.

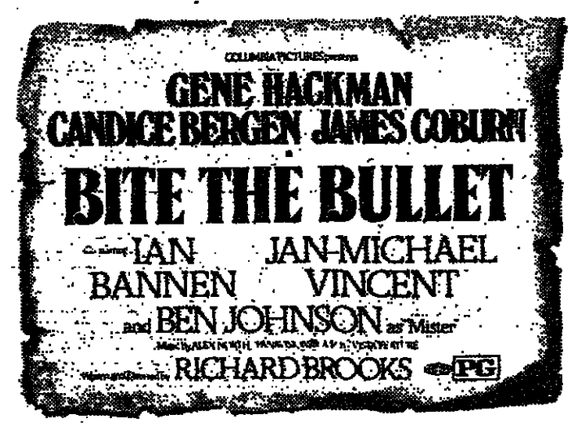
Moeller hasn't missed any action because of the broken thumb. Navy's next assignment is against Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. "I don't think I'd be able to stand it if I couldn't play," Moeller said.

Zaire Soccer Repeat

KINSHASA, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—A.S. Vita won the Zaire Soccer Cup for the fourth successive year by beating Lumumbashi, 1-0, here.

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Observer

Let This Sinner Pay

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Dear Congress and President and whom it may concern:

I am a poor sinner, name of Lou Kaparma, 10th-grade education, father of four, and I am writing to ask you to punish me, as I have been a New Yorker and deserve to pay for it, having lived 40 years in Queens and currently employed at a deli on Sixth Avenue, to which I go to work by means of the subway, and also return, being a skilled salami slicer, and also very good with corned beef, pastrami, brisket and baloney.



Baker

I am writing as one baloney slicer to another, although I wandered into sinning by getting born in Queens and was so far gone in my Godless ways that it's only been the other day I realized how no-good I am as a result of not slicing the salami with decent people as in Washington, Kansas City and so forth.

Do you see the spotches on this writing paper? That's tears. Yes, tears. Lou Kaparma is crying. Crying for his own sins.

Remember the year the mayor, or maybe the governor, got together with the bankers and they all put out these bonds, which now they've got nothing to pay off with? What did Lou Kaparma do that year?

* * *

Did he march right down there to City Hall, or up to Albany, or down to Wall Street, or wherever it was they did whatever they did? Did he say, "Mayor, governor, bankers—this is Godless, this is evil, and Lou Kaparma just won't put up with it"?

Not old Lou. He didn't lift a finger. A banker comes into the deli, old Lou doesn't even thin down his usual salami slices. The wife, she doesn't get sore about the bonds either. Same for the kids. Four kids, and not one of them says, "Daddy, don't you think it's pretty immoral, the financing arrangements which the mayor, the governor and the bankers have cooked up for these bonds?"

That's the kind of family I raised. A real New York family, for which we all deserve to pay.

My cousin Herky Kaparma, who lives in Chicago and is a hogbristle scraper at the slaughterhouse, is visiting last week and tells me he knows from nothing about how the bonds are handled in Chicago, as he doesn't know what a bond is. "Herky," I told him, "you're a sinner and better change your ways before they catch up with you down in Washington, or the President and the Congress will bust your bristle-scraping hand."

Which makes Herky sore. "You New Yorkers deserve to get it," he says, "because you're arrogant, and pushy, and think everyplace else in the world is Bridgeport."

Listen, it made me feel rotten, arrogant, so I got the family together and told them they're all sinners and have to pay, so some day, later in life, Washington won't be so ashamed of us.

Which got them really flying, as they want to make it up to America just as much as their daddy does, and pretty soon everybody is tossing out ideas for making us suffer.

Joey, the kid who is about to go to college, says, "The city could raise the real-estate tax on the house again so you couldn't afford to pay it."

"That's right," says the wife, "and then the city could put a big tuition charge on the City University so you couldn't go to college, Joey."

* * *

Mike, Joey's kid brother, says great, especially if the mayor fires a lot of city workers who want to be punished, as this will make it much tougher for Joey to get a job and give him a chance to be shot down by the cops after a life of crime.

That's when the phone rang, Congress and Mr. President, and both of you said, "If there's any more talk out of the Kaparma family about letting the banks fold, the government will impound your salami slicer."

As you hung up immediately, I am writing to say I didn't mean it about the banks, as it is just me and the family who want to pay for our sins, as we understand that the banks have never been a New Yorker, so are innocent, and so would you please not have the FBI or somebody break in and smash the salami slicer while I'm on the subway back to Queens some night, as I will need it to pay for my sins.

In the past few months, four shows and a film have been derived from the work of this oddest of couples, collaborators who grew to hate one another heartily.

Gilbert & Sullivan Storm London Again

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—It is hard to know how they've done it, but that venerable Victorian double-act of William Schwenk Gilbert and Arthur Seymour Sullivan are the hit of London's theater, currently overshadowing such prolific modern favorites as Alan Ayckbourn and Tom Stoppard.

In the past few months, four shows and a film have been derived from the work of this oddest of couples, collaborators who grew to hate one another heartily. If that were not enough, a new book on their partnership, Caryl Brahms's "Gilbert and Sullivan—Lost Chords and Dischords" (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £5.25) has just been published and Hesketh Pearson's blow-by-blow biography of them has been reissued.

"Considering that neither Gilbert nor Sullivan wanted to be remembered after their deaths by what they regarded as their less important work, it is a happy mystery that they have achieved fame despite themselves," writes Sir John Betjeman in his foreword to Miss Brahms's iconoclastic study.

Miss Brahms, a critic and author who collaborated with S.J. Simon on such witty novels as "Stroganoff at the Ballet" and, more recently and less successfully with Ned Sherrin on some musicals, finds the pair's characters more absorbing than their operas and seems sometimes surprised by their success.

"They might have been—and probably were—the contemporary Beatles," she writes. And certainly Gilbert, a tetchy and sardonic personality, had the astringency of a John Lennon, just as Paul McCartney has some measure of the melodic and personal charms of Sullivan, who moved easily from his humble birth to friendship with all the famous of his day, including the royal family.

Yet their current resurgence, a hundred years after their first comic opera, "Trial By Jury," is difficult to explain, unless it is that more producers are realizing that both author and composer are out of copyright. That was one of the reasons that led Canadian film producer Leo Rost to make a full length cartoon film, "Dick Deadeye," that combined Gilbert's characters from several operas with Sullivan's music—given a rock treatment for wider appeal—and the drawings of Ronald Searle.

The film had a very brief run in London recently. The National Theatre's revival of Gilbert's comedy "Engaged" also met with a tepid response and did nothing to reestablish him as a dramatist of lasting appeal.

But the English Opera Company is currently staging "Patience," that gentle satire on the art-for-art's-sake excesses of the 1880s, and two of the successful British musicals of the moment base their appeal on Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular works.

Ian Taylor's clever and lively "Tarantara! Tarantara!," which has just transferred to the Phoenix Theatre, uses many of their best-loved songs to tell the stormy story of their relationship, exacerbated on both sides by their delusions over their true talents. As Miss Brahms says, "For a composer to have thought that his work was better in 'Seated One Day at the Organ' than it was in 'The Mikado,' and for a librettist to be convinced that a Bab Ballad—written, incidentally, in the train to Folkestone on his honeymoon—excelled the libretto of 'HMS Pinafore,' may have been understandable; but it did not make their working relationship easier."



Patricia Ebigwei, foreground, in "The Black Mikado."

At the Cambridge Theatre there is a less orthodox success, "The Black Mikado," in which a black cast make exuberantly exotic stuff out of the original. They sing Gilbert's words but they swing Sullivan's music to a reggae beat, mixing in gospel, calypso and soul sounds.

Despite its Japanese setting, Gilbert's original satirical target was everything English, something "The Black Mikado" preserves by having Pooh-Bah played by Michael Denison, the show's token white man, as a Kiplingesque colonial official.

"The Black Mikado," with its abundant vitality and Caribbean style, testifies to the staying power of Gilbert and Sullivan's original. It was written at a time when the partnership was beginning to show signs of strain. Sullivan had told Gilbert "I have come to the end of my tether—the end of my capability in that kind of piece." He had been knighted shortly before and seemed to have felt that comic opera was something for commoner composers.

But Sullivan responded to the originality of Gilbert's libretto, inspired by a Japanese sword falling off the wall of his study. "The Mikado," notes Miss Brahms "was to be accounted the most valuable stage property in the world for the next 70 years." That vein of gold is not yet worked out. There is talk of a Broadway production of "The Black Mikado" and Pierre Daninos is translating Gilbert's lyrics for a Parisian version.

That it is a show that can still draw the town would, no doubt, have amazed its creators. Among the papers that Sullivan left at his death, was a cutting of a review of "The Mikado" that urged him on to higher aspirations. "There is also no doubt that enduring fame and a place among the great composers cannot be gained by a long course of setting verses of refined burlesque to music, pretty and graceful, but of a character that must of necessity be ephemeral," wrote the critic.

As Miss Brahms comments, "Time would tell—indeed time has told, ungrateful old man that he is."

PEOPLE: *Author Replies To Golda Meir*

Lev Navrozov, the emigrant Soviet author who has been sued, along with his publisher, for $3 million by **Golda Meir**, has filed a reply to the suit in New York. In it he refuses to retract a statement he made that Mrs. Meir was duped by Stalin in 1948 while serving as an Israeli ambassador in Moscow. In an article in Commentary magazine, the Russian writer had said that in her "innocence" of Communist methods, Mrs. Meir had drawn up a list of Soviet Jews who wished to volunteer in the Israeli war of independence. "Mrs. Meir complied," Navrozov wrote, "and Stalin duly handed over the list to his secret police, who arrested the proposed volunteer army and sent the volunteers off to concentration camps for extermination by hunger, labor and frost." The former Israeli prime minister charged in her suit that the statement was "false and defamatory," that no such request was ever made by Stalin, and that the charge was "inherently improbable" as she was "acutely sensitive to the dangers of government anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union. In his reply to Mrs. Meir's suit, Navrozov said that the disputed passage "describes a true event in a way, which I chose, as the most cautious, reserved, brief, undetailed, respectful and favorable for the plaintiff," and "contains only what is confirmed by hard documentary evidence." He asked the court to demand access to seven documents from the Israeli Foreign Ministry files, including reports on Mrs. Meir's talks with the then Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, his assistants Andrei Gromyko and Valerian Zorin, and other Soviet officials. Mrs. Meir's suit names as co-defendants Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary, and the American Jewish Committee, the publisher. Navrozov said that he would submit evidence "indicating that no later than Sept. 16, 1948, that is, soon after the beginning of Mrs. Meir's ministry to Stalin's Russia, the first applications to Israel reached the Israeli Embassy in Moscow." These applications "had of course been intercepted and known to Stalin before the Plaintiff saw them. The applicants were thus doomed —with the exception of those of them who were Soviet secret police agents."

* * *

Women will be joining the U.S. space program as astronauts within "a couple of years," a veteran moon explorer says. Eugene



Golda Meir

Cernan, the last man on the moon, said space program officials are now preparing to send women. "There has never been any question that women could do the job," Cernan told a group at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind. "But there have been problems of technical requirements." He said that a different spacecraft would be necessary for flights with women and that such craft are now being considered. He thinks women will be participating in space shuttle travel in the 1980s.

* * *

In Newark, a Boeing 707 equipped with a dance floor, sauna and once owned by Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, was sold at auction Monday to Trans American World Airways Inc. for $650,000. The proceeds will be split among 20,000 stockholders of Fairfield General Inc., which Vesco allegedly looted before fleeing to Central America. Also pending is the stockholders' breach-of-contract suit against Elvis Presley. The entertainer allegedly agreed last January to buy the plane for $1.5 million and then backed off after lengthy maneuvers by Vesco.

* * *

With physical therapy originally scheduled for his broken leg, Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia will probably be hospitalized a week longer than expected following his injury at the scene of a refinery fire on Oct. 19. Using a wheelchair to keep up with his appointments, the mayor —who is up for re-election this year —was allowed to leave the hospital long enough Monday night to attend a fund-raising dinner for his own campaign.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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TO J.K. FROM D.A. Nothing concrete but talks with K. & P very encouraging. Miss you.

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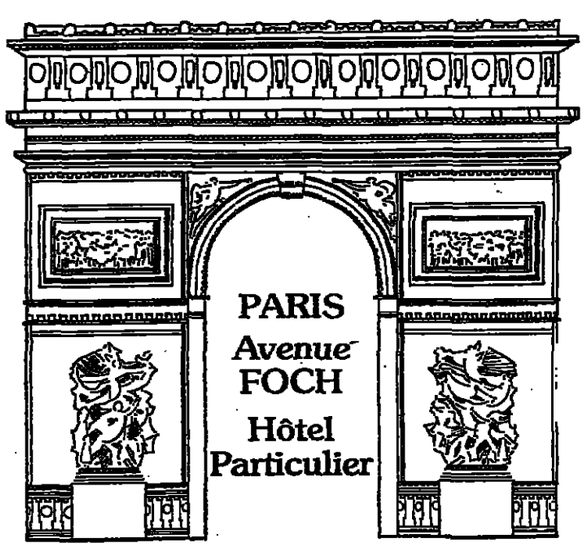
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